WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA & MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. II NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1916 No. 47

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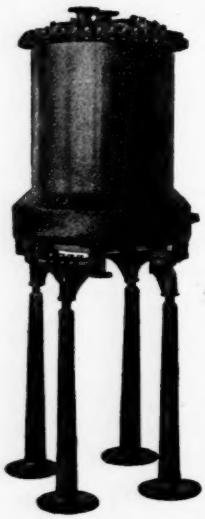

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

VOL. II NEW YORK, AUG. 2, 1916 No. 47

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WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

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Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & Co., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK
Publication Office, No. 3 Park Place
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SYNTHETIC INDIGO PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Indigo is foremost among the dyestuffs whose larger consumption will invite a continued American manufacture even after the return to normal conditions. For many reasons it will continue to be a native product. The high priced and fancy dyestuffs, such as are used in the silk trade, may, if the war promises to be much longer protracted, attract the manufacturer, but these ventures are risky. The sudden cessation of hostilities will release new and cheaper sources and as thrift and rigid economies have not been necessary in their wartime manufacture here, the foreign maker with his better organization and lower costs will be able, perhaps, to soon outsell the domestic maker.

No such fear need assail the maker of staple dyestuffs used in enormous amount. To begin with, the wide demand for the common colors has attracted years ago many manufacturers into the field and the resultant competition has induced serious attention to the problem of making the colors at once well and cheaply. Thus, the traditions of their manufacture involve the most exacting economies, the fullest production, the greatest saving of waste and best use of the by-products. Moreover, if in factory planning and conduct, we as Americans, can be said to have any special genius, it is in the vastness of production. We excel most in those industries where the output is greatest.

The present tremendous yield in certain plants of products serving as raw materials for dyestuff manufacture demand that, where the consumption warrants it, their conversion to dyestuffs be conducted on the same large plan. The United States has imported as much as eight million pounds of indigo annually, only about one and one-half per cent of this being the natural indigo. The business, it will thus be seen, is well worth going after and holding when once obtained.

The production of synthetic indigo dates from 1880 when Bayer made it from orthonitrocinnamic acid, but it remained for Heumann in 1890 to perfect and bring to commercial success its synthesis from phenylglycine and its derivatives. The raw materials of the process are aniline and chloracetic acid. These, when heated together, form phenylglycine. This latter on fusing with caustic soda yields indoxyl, which only needs the action of the oxygen of the air to convert it to indigo. Better yields are obtained when sodanide or certain carbides or nitrides are added to the caustic fusion. It will be seen that no products are necessary for indigo manufacture by this method that would force us to depend on a foreign supply. The benzene to produce the aniline we make in larger amounts than they do abroad. We have a better supply of wood for the acetic acid and can chlorinate it as cheaply here. This process is used at the Farbwerke Hoechst.

A second process which starts from cheaper raw material but which is perhaps more difficult, is known as the phenylglycine-orthocarboxylic acid method. Here naphthalene instead of benzene is the primary material. The naphthalene is oxidized to phthalic acid by sulphuric acid

and mercury, and is converted seriatim to phthalimide, anthranilic acid, phenylglycine-ortho-carboxylic acid, indoxylic acid, indoxyl and finally as above described the latter converted to indigo. The difficulties thus far in adapting this process to American manufacture are the low yields of phthalic acid obtained and the evolution of considerable amounts of sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide during its manufacture very disproportionate to the naphthalene used, so that the economic production of this material is bound up with the conversion of these trioxides to sulphuric acid by the contact process. This, therefore, limits the use of the latter indigo method to those who control this process.

A minor method uses diphenylthiourea as a primary product, but American chemists are not limited to these methods; much has been done in investigating all of these and in inventing newer ones more adapted to our own sources and outlets for by-products. The Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., was one of the first to take up this question of domestic production and is in position to produce indigo in larger amount and is even better off than the German firms in the manufacture of the brominated indigo. A Southern firm is getting ready also for this market and America bids fair to get and keep it.

With the later vat dyes, fast to laundering of the indigo type, the problem is not so easy a one. Here we have few processes which like Heumann's have expired, for the dyestuffs of the helindone, ciba, alizarinindigo and thioindigo type, as the various makers name them, are nearly all colors whose patents still hold and American ingenuity and resourcefulness finds itself pitted against a severe competitor. However, it is not failing. Chemists throughout the country are working on vat-colors, derivatives of naphthalene mostly, and it is likely from their activity toward securing patents along these lines that many substantially good colors of this type will be successfully made here soon.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

Of particular interest to manufacturers and compounders of dyestuffs, chemicals and medicinal products, as well as to jobbers, wholesalers and retailers thereof, is "Title VII—Unfair Competition" in the so-called general revenue bill which is soon to be taken up in the Senate. This is to provide against undue foreign competition in any and all lines at the conclusion of the European war and is legislation for which the Department of Congress has long been working to secure. In ordinary parlance, this is called "anti-dumping legislation" and in the revenue bill under the heading above referred to it is made unlawful for any person importing or assisting in importing any articles from any foreign country into the United States, to commonly and systematically sell or cause to be sold such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value of wholesale price thereof at the time of importation to the United States in the principal markets of the country of their production, or of other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported, after adding to such market value or wholesale price, freight, duty, and other charges and expenses necessarily incident to the importatio nand sale in the United States, provided that such act or acts is done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing any part of trade and commerce in such articles in this country.

It is provided that any person who violates or combines or conspires with any other person to violate the above provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

American manufacturers and others are to be further protected in that any person injured in his business or property by reason of any violation of, or combination or conspiracy to violate this section is to have the right to bring suit in the district court of the United States for he district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained, and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Section 602 states that if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase, or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

"Notwithstanding the influence of midsummer weather there has been practically no let-up in industry during the past month," says the National City Bank. "Trade has been slightly less active, for it is between buying seasons, but mills and factories are sold so far ahead that there has been no relaxation of the pressure upon them. The market for munition stocks has been affected by reports that war business was nearing an end, but later news shows that there is no warrant for this opinion. All present signs are against an early termination of the war. The allies have been inspired with new confidence and the Germanic powers are not disheartened. After two years of war, money is raised as easily as in the first six months. The reserves of the great banks of England, France, Germany and Russia are about as strong in proportion to their liabilities as they were a year ago. The Bank of England is in stronger position now than it was in July, 1915, its reserve on July 1st last being 28 per cent, as against 16 at the corresponding date, 1915. At the beginning of July, 1915, the gold reserve of the Bank of France against circulation was 32 per cent, of the Bank of Germany, 43 per cent, and of the Bank of Russia, 48 per cent. At July 1, 1916, the gold reserve of the Bank of France was 30 per cent, of the Bank of Germany, 37 per cent, and of the Bank of Russia, 47 per cent. These figures do not indicate rapid progress toward ruin.

"The belligerents are all producing vastly more war supplies than a year ago, and the Allies are probably less dependent upon the United States than they were, but fighting at the present pace takes ammunition and supplies upon an immensely greater scale. When trade opportunities in all parts of the world are taken into the account there appears to be little probability of a decline of American exports while the war lasts."

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OBJECTS TO NEW TAX ON WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.

Unfair to the Drug Trade, Declares Harry B. Thompson, General Counsel for the Organization, in Brief Submitted to Committee of the U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—Harry B. Thompson, general counsel of the Proprietary Association, today submitted to Senator William A. Stone, chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee having under consideration that section of the general revenue bill which has to do with the proposed taxes on wines, drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs, a brief wherein he discusses the effects upon the drug trade of the taxes which are to be assessed against distilled spirits and distilled spirits of wine. Earlier today Mr. Thompson made a personal call upon Senator Stone, who listened to his arguments with a great deal of attention, and his interest is seen in his request to Mr. Thompson to file a brief which, in part, follows:

Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Chairman,

Sub-Committee on Wines, Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs, of the Finance Committee, United States Senate.

Sir:

Concerning certain features of title IV, Miscellaneous Taxes, of the proposed Revenue Act, I beg to submit the following:

On page 77, lines 6 to 8, of the print of July 7, 1916, it is provided that there shall be levied and paid by stamp tax as follows:

"On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials, compounds, or preparations containing distilled spirits of wine, 1½ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof."

The above provision is a radical change from the existing law, in which a tax was imposed upon liqueurs, cordials, etc., in the following terms:

"On all liqueurs, cordials or *similar compounds*, domestic and imported, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, there should be levied and collected a tax on each bottle containing not more than one-half pint, one and one-half cents." (Public No. 217—63rd Congress, H. R. 18891, Act to increase the internal revenue and for other purposes).

The words "similar compounds" were classified in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the Treasury Department, T. D. 2078, which reads in part as follows:

"Liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds, it is believed, have been sufficiently classified for all practical purposes in T. D. 2050, which reads as follows:

"Liqueurs, cordials, and similar compounds, as used in the act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, are not held to include alcohol, whiskies, rums, brandies, and gins, except when so compounded as to be known to the trade as cordials and liqueurs. Compounds classed by this office as medicines are also excepted. The word "liqueur," as defined by Webster, is an alcoholic aromatic cordial, and obviously a cordial is practically the same. It would appear, therefore, that the words 'liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds,' under whatever name sold or offered for sale, would include those beverages commonly known to the trade as liqueurs and cordials. Further, the term 'similar compounds' would appear to include vermuths and like wine compounds, bitters used as beverages, cocktails, maraschino, cordialized liquors, fortified fruit juices, and all other compounds the formulas of which, methods of preparation, or use, make them sufficiently like liqueurs and cordials to place them in the class with liqueurs and cordials."

It is apparent in drafting the new provision that it was the intent and purpose not to limit this stamp tax to beverages, but to extend it to medicinal preparations. This is shown by the exemptions found in lines 20 to 22, page 77, which provides that the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to "medicinal compounds prepared by retail druggists on *physicians' prescriptions*, where the quantity of such compound does not exceed one-half pint."

Applying the doctrine that the exclusion of one would mean the inclusion of all others, it is quite apparent from the reading of this section that it was the purpose to include within the provisions of this stamp tax all medicinal compounds and preparations, as well as culinary compounds and preparations which might contain distilled spirits of wine.

I have been informed that the use of the word "of" in the phrase "distilled spirits of wine," is a typographical error and that the scrivener intended it to read "distilled spirits *or* wine."

If this paragraph is changed to read "compounds or preparations containing spirits *or* wine" the effect would be to impose a stamp tax on all medicinal preparations containing either alcohol or wine in any quantities. The majority of medicines both those of a proprietary character and the domestic remedies compounded by pharmacists use alcohol as a solvent and preservative. If, therefore, a simple preparation such as camphor were sold by the pharmacist in small amounts without a physician's prescription, or in a larger amount than one-half pint with the physician's prescription, the stamp tax would be imposed.

Two years ago when the emergency act was enacted, the Finance Committee of the Senate declined to impose a stamp tax upon medicinal preparations.

Your attention is called to the fact that under Treasury Decision 1848 the special tax imposed upon intoxicating liquors is required to be paid upon all medicinal preparatons which (a) contain alcohol in excess of the amount necessary to be used as a solvent and preservative and (b) when such preparation is not sufficiently medicated to make it unsuitable for use as a beverage.

If this tax is imposed it would create an intolerable burden upon many preparations and the amount paid by the manufacturer would be in an inverse ratio to the amount of distilled spirits used in his preparation.. Continuing, Mr. Thompson cites a number of instances showing that the proposed tax will work a great hardship upon manufacturers of proprietary medicines and druggists in compounding their own formulae, and in conclusion states:

If the pending bill is amended so as to confine the proposed tax to compounds and preparations containing alcohol, or distilled spirits of wine, when used as a beverage only, no injustice would be done to the drug trade or to the public.

I respectfully trust therefore that careful consideration will be given this feature and that the Committee can see its way to recommend that the tax be confined to beverage preparations and not to cause to be imposed upon the manufacturers, jobbers, and thousands of druggists and dealers in the country the necessity of affixing a stamp upon medicinal preparations.

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY B. THOMPSON

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1916

The estimate of 6½ billion dollars as the value of American foreign trade in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1916, recently announced by the Bueau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, is confirmed by complete returns which have just been tabulated by that office.

The year's exports aggregated 4,334 million dollars, exceeding by more than 1½ billion the huge total for 1915 and by more than 2 billion dollars the annual average from 1911 to 1914. June alone gave a total of 465 million dollars, being slightly less than the record total of 475 million for May, but practically 200 million more than in June last year.

The year's imports amounted in value to 2,198 million dollars, exceeding by 524 million the 1915 total and by 476 million the annual average from 1911 to 1914. June imports totaled 246 million, the largest figure ever shown by a single month. It was 17 million dollars larger than that for May and 88 million larger than that for June last year.

INDIGO AND ALIZARIN EXCEPTION WOULD PARALYZE U. S. DYE INDUSTRY

So Manufacturers and Consumers Declare in Brief Submitted to Senate Finance Committee—27 Per Cent of Dye Imports From Germany Covered by These Two Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—Following the recent visit to Washington and their conference with members of the Senate Finance Committee, Dr. William Beckers, D. F. Waters and Henry Wigglesworth, members of the sub-committee, and William R. Corwine, secretary of the joint conference of organizations affected by the dyestuff situation, these gentlemen representing the manufacturers of dyestuffs and coal tar intermediates in the United States, and also representing thirty different associations of consumers of finished dyestuffs, have submitted a brief to the Senate Finance Committee wherein there are made certain recommendations concerning the proposed dyestuff schedule in the general revenue bill.

In opening their remarks, these gentlemen state that they constitute a sub-committee of a larger committee of nine members originally appointed at a joint conference held in New York in March, at which there were present representatives of practically every industry affected by the dyestuffs situation, including manufacturers of coal tar products and all classes of consumers.

The sub-committee presented its case to the Senate Committee on Finance and to the House Committee on Ways and Means in the latter part of March and pointed out the need of legislation upon these matters. The bill as passed by the House of Representatives (H. R. 16763) contains the principles recommended, with one notable exception. It is strongly urged that this exception be corrected and that the substance of the bill be accepted by the Senate Committee on Finance.

In the brief it is urgently recommended that the exemptions named in the bill, and reading "except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; and natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo," be omitted for otherwise, it is contended, the sincere and rational attempt of this bill to establish a coal tar industry in this country is liable to be entirely frustrated by that parenthetical exception.

"The bill," it is stated in the brief, "after imposing a general 30 per cent duty on colors and dyes embodies in section 401 the specific rates designed to encourage the foundation of this industry in the United States. This section imposes for a period of five years or more a special duty of 2½ cents per pound on intermediates enumerated in Group 2, and 5 cents per pound on the finished colors and dyes enumerated in Group 3. But, unfortunately, the parenthetical exception above referred to cuts out from this special 5-cent duty 'natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol and natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo."

"The class of colors thus excepted from the operation of the Act constituted 27 per cent in money value of all the dyes sent out from Germany to us in the year 1913 and German exports alone represented more than 80 per cent of the U. S. A. consumption of all colors in that year.

"The terms of the bill provide that the special duty shall cease unless an American industry shall have been built up in five years' time capable of furnishing 60 per cent in value of the country's consumption. This arbitrary reduction of 27 per cent of the industry will make the attainment of 60 per cent of the total a practical impossibility.

"The classes of colors thus excepted to the manifest advantage of foreign color makers come into direct competition with the aniline colors. Dr. Beckers testified before the Ways and Means Committee at their hearings on the Hill bill that 'it must not surprise you to find that German ingenuity has developed this line of colors (alizarin) lately so much that importations grew, as per tables of Commerce and Navigation, from 3,163,487 pounds in 1911 or in money value to about one-third of the whole importation of coal tar dyes. These alizarin and alizarin derivative colors coming in duty free are gradually replacing the aniline colors which are under 30 per cent duty; you will see, gentlemen, that we before long will arrive at a point at which the European manufacturers will be in a position to import these highly manufactured products of their chemical plants in quantities sufficiently large to supply the greatest part of the requirements of this country and crush the American manufacturers to the wall.'

"Nearly 8,000,000 pounds of indigo, 20 per cent paste, are annually imported at a value of about $1,500,000; this is by far the most important single color imported, and no other color approaches a million dollars in value. The two classes—alizarin and indigo—already represent nearly 16,000,000 pounds by weight of our color imports out of a total of 50,000,000 pounds, and if they were permitted to reach our shores at one-half the duty imposed on the others they would soon represent nearly all of our colors. Dyes obtained from anthracene and indigoids comprise every shade of color in the rainbow. The colors thus excepted by the bill may be used on cotton, silk, wool, leather, in making paints, or for any other purpose for which the strictly aniline colors may be used. Taken on the average, the colors thus excepted sell at lower prices in the form in which they are sold than the so-called anilines.

"Nearly all of the excepted colors are made either with or by a combination of anilin oil and salts. Turkey red, it is true, may be made without using aniline and indigo may be made without using it, but as a matter of fact, one-half of the indigo in the world is actually made by using aniline and (however made) 70 per cent of the weight of indigo consists of aniline in its final analysis or composition.

"And it is now recognized that the cheapest and most effective way to make indigo is by the use of aniline. And yet, under this exception indigo made with aniline would escape the extra duty or surtax. All the other excepted colors contain as much as 30 per cent of their weight in aniline oil or its equivalent.

"And so, as was stated above, these colors dovetail into one another and it will be chimerical to expect to build up an aniline color industry in this country by a specific tariff whilst thus exposing it to attack from colors that contain aniline, compete with anilines and yet under the exception will not be classed as aniline colors.

"Furthermore, it may be stated that for the amount of indigo imported into this country in 1913 there was required 1,000,000 pounds, or 500 tons of aniline oil in its production, and the total aniline oil consumption of the country before the war was but 4,000,000 pounds. This exception, therefore, practically takes back with the left hand what has been given with the right. It presents the anomaly of attempting to build up that most important coal tar industry by a temporary dike or barrier and leaving the dike wide open over 27 per cent of its length.

"The duties provided by the Act are at the best barely sufficient to offset in normal times the handicap of German priority and pre-eminence.

"The exclusion of the colors in question would open a way to evade the spirit of the law and would cause endless disputes calling for Treasury interpretation. The consumer would find himself forced to question the derivation of every color imported in the hope that it would be found to be included in the excepted class. Expert witnesses would show that blacks, blues and 90 per cent of all colors may be produced from alizarin, anthracene, indigo and carbazol. The European makers would immediately develop colors produced from the privileged group which have many superlatively good qualities, and soon the new tariff would be found almost as inefficient in building up this industry as we have just found to our cost that the old tariffs have been.

"The collateral importance of this industry must not be overlooked.

"The coal tar color industry has a direct bearing on the steel industry as also on the high-explosives industry, and this last is absolutely essential to national life and safety.

"Unless the coal tar color industry can be put on a

sound, independent and paying basis in this country, it will be impossible for the country to become independent of the world in the matter of those explosives which are essential for military purposes.

"During the past thirty years a 30 per cent ad valorem duty on so-called anilines, but leaving indigo, anthracene and so forth on the free list, has utterly failed to produce any sort of coal tar color industry in this country except a very small industry which depended on imported intermediates. There is no foundation whatever for the belief that a 30 per cent duty which was ineffective in the case of anilines would be effective to create such an indigo and anthracene industry in this country. The color industry is and should be considered as a whole. If exceptions are made which are wholly or partly duty free they would soon grow to be of more importance than the items not excepted, and this could have but one effect —to defeat the very object of the bill. No one would be tempted to invest money in making aniline colors so long as he could be exposed to competition by another group or class of colors paying a much lower duty.

"A general discussion among those interested in the definition of the various groups that have been incorporated in the Chemical Schedule of the bill suggests differentiating between Refined Crude coal tar products and the Crudes as produced from tar."

WANT UNFAIR COMPETITION CLAUSE IN GENERAL REVENUE BILL AMENDED

Dye Manufacturers Hold That as at Present Worded It Would Not Prevent Occasional "Dumping" of Foreign Colors Here at Low Prices—Changes Will Probably Be Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—The sub-committee representing the manufacturers of dyestuffs and coal tar intermediates in the United States, and also representing thirty different associations of consumers of finished dyestuffs, in a brief making various recommendations with respect to legislation covering dyestuffs and intermediates, also suggest therein certain minor and wholly unobjectionable amendments to that section of the general revenue bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee, which is devoted to unfair competition.

TITLE VII.—UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Sec. 600. That when used in this title the term "person" includes partnerships, corporations, and associations.

Sec. 601. That it shall be unlawful for any person importing or assisting in importing any articles from any foreign country into the United States, to commonly and systematically sell or cause to be sold such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country of their production, or of other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported, after adding to such market value or wholesale price, freight, duty, and other charges and expenses necessarily incident to the importation and sale thereof in the United States: Provided, That such act or acts be done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry in the United States, or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing any part of trade and commerce in such articles in the United States.

Any person who violates or combines or conspires with any other person to violate this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person injured in his business or property by reason of any violation of, or combination or conspiracy to violate, this section, may sue therefor in the district court of the United States for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained, and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 602. That if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase, or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing, or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty.

Sec. 603. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of section six hundred and two.

The brief reads as follows:

"The questions here dealt with for the first time in this country are assuming world-wide importance.

"At the recent conference of the Allied Nations at Paris these were among the chief matters of solicitude.

"The United States is in far greater danger from unfair dumping and unfair competition than are any of the Allied Nations. Its very prosperity and high prices invite, and its high wages expose it to attack.

"These provisions do not forbid the occasional sale of surplus product at low prices. They only forbid unfair dumping with evil intent.

"More drastic and more effective provisions are thought by many to be necessary. But the provisions of these sections are believed to represent the irreducible minimum.

"Section 601 is carefully drawn to cover a particular class of oppressive acts, and is but an extension of our anti-trust laws to cover this class of acts making it clear that acts that are in illegal restraint of trade in domestic commerce are equally so when performed in connection with imports. Being thus limited in its scope it should not invite opposition, as it cannot possibly affect the great mass of importations which are brought into this country under fair conditions of competition.

"An amendment should, however, be made to 601 by inserting the words 'import' and 'imported' so that the lines shall read 'to commonly and systematically import or sell or cause to be imported or sold such article, etc.' This amendment is recommended because, as it has several times been pointed out, there is nothing in section 601 as it now reads to prevent an American consumer or importer from completing the purchase abroad. The importation if done with criminal intent set forth in 601 should be equally unlawful with the sale of articles within the United States after importation.

"Section 602 is designed to remedy a certain kind of unfair competition, which it is expected that dyestuff manufacturers will have to meet at the end of the war. The kind of unfair competition referred to in substance is this. For example, the foreign manufacturers produce upwards of a thousand different colors for commercial use. Even if the American manufacturers were able to produce the most important of these in bulk and value it might still not be possible to produce every separate color that Germany produces. It is only because the foreign monopoly has had control of the markets of the world for so long that it has been able to produce this great variety. Thus it may well be that an American consumer after the close of the war will have to, or may wish to, purchase from Germany certain colors which are not produced in this country. There is nothing at present to prevent the German manufacturer from making it a condition precedent to selling these rare colors to American consumers that either all colors be purchased from him or that none at all can be purchased. Section 602 is aimed to prevent this kind of unfair practice and the substance of that section should be retained in the bill.

"On the other hand, it would seem to be logical to suggest a perfecting amendment to section 602 namely, to the effect that the remedy of section 602 should apply equally to the criminal practices set forth in 601. This could be done by inserting therein after the words 'United States,' words so that the line will read 'is imported into the United States unlawfully as set forth in section 601 or under any agreement,' etc.

"While it might not be logical to attach a criminal penalty to the practice set forth in section 602 as this kind of practice is not made criminal under the Clayton act, it would seem logical to make both kinds of practices, which are likely to destroy the coal tar industry in this country subject to the additional duty provided in section 602.

"It is suggested that section 603 be amended by inserting at the end 'and section 601' so as to give power to the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations for the enforcement of both section 601 and section 602.

"In every other respect the bill, so far as it deals with the chemical and allied industries, appears to us logical and thoroughly sound in principle and a most promising step in the direction of founding a color industry in this country, provided the, as we believe, indefensible exception of section 401 be withdrawn from the bill."

CONGRESS TO AID IN RESEARCH WORK

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Provides Funds for Work in Drugs and Chemistry—New Work Provided for the Bureau of Chemistry

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—When the conferees of the Senate and the House of Representatives submitted their report to the two branches on the agricultural appropriation bill, it was recommended that the House agree to an increased appropriation "for the investigation, testing, and improvement of plants, yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils and related products and by-products, and for general physiological and fermentation investigations." As the bill passed the House of Representatives $48,820 was provided for that purpose. The Senate raised it to $53,320, and it is this latter sum that it is proposed to utilize for the purpose named.

In a preceding paragraph in the bill there is a provision for the investigation of diseases of things that grow, amounting to $59,000, and a portion of this is to be used for the investigation of diseases of drug and related plants.

The Bureau of Chemistry is given $14,000 'for collaboration with other departments of the Government desiring chemical investigations and whose heads request the Secretary of Agriculture for such assistance, and other miscellaneous work"; $4,280 for investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and for inspecting the same before shipment when desired by the shippers or owners of such products intended for countries where chemical and physical tests are required before such products are allowed to be sold there, and for all necessary expenses in connection with such inspection and studies of methods of analysis in foreign countries; and $10,000 for the biological investigation of food and drug products and substances used in their manufacture, including investigations of the physiological effects of such products on the human organism.

And the Bureau of Chemistry is to undertake a new work. In the bill as it passed the House of Representatives there was provided $50,000 "for the employment of chemists and other scientific assistants for investigation and experiment in the utilization of coloring materials." Greater scope is given these experts in the paragraph as worded by the Senate which provides $50,000 "for investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States." The conferees recommend that the House recede from its objection to the wording of the Senate and in all probability this recommendation will be accepted without question. In the House there was some little opposition to the whole question of appropriating money for the purpose stated. It was held at first that if any appropriation was to be made it should be in favor of the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department.

A traveling laboratory is made possible by an appropriation of $7,500, but the bureau fails to get the additional $25,000 contemplated by the Senate over the $632,951 appropriated by the House for enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Pure Food and Drugs Law, including chemical apparatus, chemicals and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, etc., and to co-operate with associations and scientific societies in the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia and development of methods of analysis.

There is also made available $105,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Insecticide Act, preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, lead arsenates, and other insecticides, and also fungicides.

CINCINNATI—The stock of the Dow Drug Company, $500,000 common and $400,000 preferred, has been listed on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, a statement of the company's condition as of last October, when it was organized and an inventory of assets taken, being furnished, and showing assets exactly equal in value to the stock issued.

FRAUDULENT INFANTILE PARALYSIS "CURES"

Department of Agriculture Instructs Food and Drug Inspectors to Watch Interstate and Foreign Shipments for Fraudulent Remedies.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act expect that the outbreak of infantile paralysis will tempt unscrupulous persons to offer for sale so-called "cures" or remedies for this dread malady. They, therefore, have issued special instructions to the Food and Drug inspectors to be particularly alert for interstate shipments or importations of medicines, the makers of which allege that they will cure or alleviate this disease, for which, at the present time, no medicinal cure is known. The officials are also warning the public that any preparation put on the market and offered for sale as being effective for the treatment of infantile paralysis should be looked upon with extreme suspicion. Inspectors, accordingly, have been instructed to regard as suspicious, and to collect samples of, all medicines in interstate commerce for which such claims are made. Makers of such fraudulent remedies will be vigorously prosecuted whenever the evidence warrants action under the Sherley amendment to the Food and Drugs act. So-called remedies for infantile paralysis which are offered for import into the country will be denied entry.

The food and drugs officials are particularly watchful in this instance because it has been noted in the past that whenever a serious epidemic exists, unscrupulous dealers prey upon the fear or ignorance of the public by flooding the market with worthless, hastily prepared concoctions, for which they assert curative properties which have no foundation whatever in fact. In the present instance, inspectors already have discovered shipments of a few such mixtures.

The Department will do everything it can under Federal law to protect that portion of the public which is extremely credulous in times of panic and which will grasp at anything which promises protection or relief. The sale of such products at this time, the officials point out, is particularly threatening to the public health because many persons, relying on the false statements of impostors, neglect to secure competent medical advice. As a result, not only is the safety of the patient endangered, but in the absence of proper sanitary precautions, the likelihood of contagion is greatly increased.

It must be understood, however, that the Federal Food and Drugs Act applies only to products which are shipped in interstate commerce, that is, from one State to another, or which are offered for import or export, or which are manufactured or sold within a territory or the District of Columbia. Products which are made and consumed wholly within a single State are subject only to such State laws as many apply and are under the control of State health officials. The Federal law does not apply, for instance, to patent medicines made within the State of New York and sold in New York City. Persons buying or using a "remedy" made in their own State, therefore, must rely on the protection accorded them by their local health authorities.

P-W-R. ENLARGE NEW YORK BRANCH

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company is building three five-story additions to its New York branch for the accommodation of larger stocks and an increase in the items that are to be handled at this branch. The buildings will face on Maiden Lane forming an L with the Front street office, and offer greater facilities for the handling of goods for shipment. The structures are expected to be completed by the end of the year, when work is to be started on remodeling of the offices.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Kentucky Oxygen-Hydrogen Co., with a capital stock of $50,000 for the purpose of manufacturing, transporting and selling oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene and other gases. The stock is divided into 500 shares of a par value of $100. The debt limit is placed at $25,000, and the incorporators are H. G. Offut, F. H. Goodridge and Walter H. Girdler.

FLOODS MAY CURTAIL GATHERING OF DRUGS

New York Houses Fear Labor Situation Will Aggravate Condition in North Carolina—July Has Passed Without Usual Harvest of Botanicals

Although no detailed reports have been received from the Southern flooded districts, local dealers believe that considerable damage has been done to the botanical drugs growing in that section of the country. As the area affected is probably the largest producing section, whatever loss is sustained will directly influence general market conditions in domestic drugs. To begin with steady rains during the early season, and the high wages paid to labor otherwise employed, seriously retarded the collection of drugs, and the cloudbursts in Western North Carolina and the continued heavy rains since, have greatly aggravated the situation.

Aside from the actual loss incurred in the floods is the question of how seriously the harvesting of the remaining drug crop will be affected by the conditions as they now exist. Collectors are unable to reach the distributing points, which are scattered throughout the inundated districts, as the roads are impassable and many bridges are down, and there is no telling how soon the damage can be repaired. Collections are heaviest in July and August and the former has passed without an appreciable amount having been gathered. The problem of labor is also to be taken into account, and this situation, apparently, is permissible of two interpretations. Some hold that with crops swept away farmers will turn to the collection of drugs as a means of tiding them over the winter. Others say that the number employed in this way will be reduced on account of the high wages being paid for repair work and in other lines, and also that farmers will be busy endeavoring to grow a second crop of foodstuffs wherever possible.

In any case whatever drugs are collected cannot reach the market for months on account of the crippled conditions of the railroads. At Asheville and Marion, North Carolina, are located two of the largest distributing depots in the South, and the branch roads connecting these two cities with the main line have been swept away. Shippers have been advised that at least 30 days will be required to make the necessary repairs near Marion and probably 60 days more to Asheville. The business section of Asheville was from five to ten feet under water in some places. The stock of one drug store (The Owl), was completely destroyed, and others were said to have sustained serious loss. The crude drug warehouses were on higher ground and not injured. At Marion, eleven acres, part of a large botanical farm, on which belladonna and henbane were under cultivation, were washed away.

PROSPECTS FOR BRITISH MEDICINAL HERB CROPS

The cultivation of medicinal herbs in Great Britain is being much hampered by the scarcity of labor, of which much is required to keep the crops clean. The wet weather that has prevailed there as here so far this summer threatens, if it continues, to operate against the prospects of the perfume-yielding plants, such as lavender, peppermints and chamomile, as much moisture prevents the flowers from attaining their best maturity.

Reporting on the crops of their farms at Long Melford, Suffolk, Stafford, Allen & Sons say as to conditions and prospects for the different varieties:

"Aconite—Crop good, with promises of fair return, but difficult to get any large plantation, and cost of cultivation very high. Belladonna—The established plants have grown fairly, but the younger plants have suffered from the abnormally cold weather of June, the seedlings only making very slow progress. The herb so far collected has been of excellent quality, but the crop will be short in comparison with requirements. Small plots of wild plant have been discovered up and down the country, and these will help. Henbane—The crop looked very promising, but the dry spell in May spoiled the prospects of gathering sufficient leaf to meet the requirements of the B. P. of 1914. A fair crop of flowering tops for extract making has, however, been procured, but not sufficient leaf for B. P. 1914 purposes. Chamomile—This crop has so far made good growth. Lavender—Young plants look healthy, and as established plantations have not suffered so much from late frosts an average crop is looked for. Peppermint—The crop will be short, because shortage of labor prevented extensive planting out, and dry weather in the spring was against such extension. Digitalis—A very good crop of second-year leaf. The collection of wild leaf has probably been more extensive than before. Rhubarb—This is making rapid growth, and there should be a good crop of well-matured roots."

Potter & Clarke, Ltd., writing in regard to their herb farms at Carshalton, Surrey, say: "The wet summer and the late frosts have considerably retarded the growth of the crops, so that the total yield will be under the average. The majority of plants, although stunted in growth, are healthy and free from blight.

"Chamomiles—Crop almost a failure. Unless the weather improves the flowers will not be worth picking. Rue and comfrey are heavy crops. Yarrow and tansy are quite up to normal years. Celandine, feverfew, southernwood and horehound are fair crops. Marshmallow and balm will greatly improve with sunshine. Peppermint—White is fair, but black poor. Pennyroyal—English plants are very backward, and the yield will be negligible. We have, however, used some French seed, which appears to have taken kindly to the British soil. The plants are robust and should yield well. Culinary herbs—Tarragon, mint and thyme are good; lemon thyme poor, and sage moderate."

OTHER CONCERNS WILL MAKE ASPIRIN

Bayer & Company's Monopoly Expires Next February —Interesting Points Are Raised by Their $100,000 Advertising Campaign

Some weeks ago WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS forecasted the $100,000 advertising campaign of Bayer & Company of New York to make Bayer tablets as aspirin better known to the consuming public. This campaign has now been inaugurated and has caused considerable talk in drug trade circles. A number of manufacturers will engage in making aspirin as soon as the patent rights expire on February 17, 1917, and the belief in the drug trade is that Bayer & Company's campaign is for the purpose of meeting this new competition in advance.

"It is questionable, in my opinion, whether Bayer & Company's campaign will be worth the hundred thousand dollars they are reported to be spending," said the representative of a large manufacturing concern. "As soon as the aspirin patents expire there will be at least three or four other concerns in the field as competitors of Bayer & Company. The prices are sure to drop. Moreover, these new concerns will stand a good chance of getting business from the large pharmaceutical houses, which formerly bought the aspirin powder from Bayer & Company and put up their own tablets. Some months ago Bayer & Company began putting up the tablets and thus became competitors of their own customers. In fact Bayer & Company have quite monopolized the aspirin business since the war, and it is but natural to suppose that as soon as other manufacturers begin making aspirin these pharmaceutical houses will purchase from them rather than from Bayer & Company.

"Another interesting point in connection with Bayer & Company's campaign is the fact that this exploitation of a medicinal product which has been prescribed by physicians may alienate the medical profession, which is always averse to prescribing proprietaries which are advertised to the consuming public.

"The right to the use of the name aspirin is another point which will probably stir up contentions, if not legal action. Bayer & Company may try to maintain their right to the exclusive use of the word aspirin, but I understand that other manufacturers will not hesitate to call their product aspirin, and will base their right to do this on the decision of the court in the Castoria case, and also on the precedent which has been established on phenacetin."

CALCIUM CHLORIDE PRICES REMAIN HIGH

Declining Tendency of Other Industrial Chemicals Has Not Affected This Product—War Has Increased the Demand—Domestic Business Very Large and Little is Available for Export

In these days of declining values there is still one chemical that continues high in price and scarce in supplies. After nearly all other chemicals had established their war-time record values and were again on the downward trend, following a decrease in demand and more liberal supplies, calcium chloride was still advancing, and according to manufacturers and dealers is as high today and as difficult to obtain for immediate delivery as ever it has been. All year manufacturers have been sold ahead for from three to six months on domestic business alone and have had no stocks for export.

The advance in price has not been so great considering the high levels reached by other industrial chemicals, but the scarcity is almost as pronounced as was the scarcity in the other chemicals in the wildest days of speculative buying. The normal value is a little less than $13 a ton for the solid and $16 a ton for the granulated, f.o.b. New York, while the advanced price at which some manufacturers are now delivering orders on past booking is $14.85 a ton for the former and $18.85 a ton for the latter. It is practically impossible to procure carload lots for prompt shipment. Manufacturers are offered 30 and 50 per cent above their quotations for spot stocks but are unable to accept the orders. In less than carload lots dealers are asking 1¾ cents and 2 cents a pound and predict another advance unless the demand should slacken immediately, which seems improbable as the season for one of its chief uses is now on.

The continued scarcity and high cost of calcium chloride is due, according to trade interests, to increased uses and to a lack of raw material. Within the last two years its industrial scope in this country has been wonderfully broadened. Always an important item in refrigerating plants, its moisture attracting properties also make it an excellent top dressing to allay the dust in roads, tennis courts, etc. It is used in large quantities in the manufacture of certain barium salts. Enormous amounts are also consumed as a de-hydrating agent in the manufacture of munitions and in the manufacture of various chemicals where a de-hydrating agent is wanted.

Louis E. Diamond, sales manager for James H. Rhodes, New York and Chicago, said that so many new products were being manufactured in this country since the war in which its uses were demanded that the quantities absorbed in that direction now exceeded the amounts used as a refrigerant. He said that some of the largest contracts ever made were for chemical manufacturing purposes. These increased demands, he said, were taxing the capacity of manufacturing plants which are being further handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining raw material.

"Calcium chloride," explained Mr. Diamond, "is often obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of other chemicals, as for instance caustic soda, but the demand for these chemicals is so great and the prices so attractive that manufacturers took neither the time nor the trouble to save the calcium product. This is also true of the calcium found in the brine from which bromine is obtained. In the desire to get the bromine rapidly and in quantity the calcium was wasted. Again there is a loss of calcium in the manufacture of magnesium chloride. The magnesium salt was formerly obtained from England and Germany, but is now being manufactured in this country at the expense of calcium chloride. England and Germany were also factors in the foreign calcium chloride business, so with Germany eliminated and with England greatly handicapped, we are flooded with inquiries from abroad which it is impossible for us to heed as we are taxed to our utmost to keep home markets supplied."

Many other manufacturers of calcium chloride are in the same position. The new chemical industries that have sprung up in this country and are using this salt, are keeping the calcium plants at capacity and in numerous instances consumers are getting only what is necessary to keep them going. Another well-known factor in the trade said that his firm had had no spot stocks for months and that it was only now and then that a car was obtained from the surplus of some one under contract which was then placed where the need was most urgent. It was said that the price offered by exporters, f.o.b. New York, was greatly in excess of the price c.i.f. New York formerly paid for the imported product.

COD LIVER OIL BUYERS ARE WAITING

Prices Remain Firm, and Are Lower for Norwegian Than Quotations at Primary Markets—Newfoundland Oil Being Improved, Has Declined in Price

Norwegian cod liver oil seems firmly entrenched in a position of wartime security and Norwegian factors are offering no inducements to move the American market from its attitude of "watchful waiting." Brokers and dealers in the oil say that domestic stocks were never so low at this time as now, yet quotations on stocks held in this country are below those of the primary markets. Whether the views of the American dealers are correct will be manifest in a month or two when the issues of supply and demand will be fought out. Local representatives of Norwegian firms assert that nothing short of a cessation of hostilities will bring lower prices from their principals, who are still quoting from $140 to $170 a barrel, according to the brand.

England, in the meantime, is taking advantage of the present opportunity to assure the improvement of the Newfoundland brands of cod liver oil. To this end the refining of the oil has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who requires that all refiners be licensed. Refineries not up to the standard required for the production of the finest quality of medicinal oil will be refused a license. Heretofore the quality of the Newfoundland product could not always be relied upon, but under the present methods all the refined oil will practically receive the hallmark of purity.

The Newfoundland fishing is well under way but no detailed statistics are as yet available. Individual reports received as to the size of the catch to date and the percentage of oil yield are not very satisfactory. The fishermen, however, are receiving good prices for the livers, being three and four times in excess of the normal values. It is said that almost four gallons of livers are required to produce one gallon of the oil. A loss of about 15 per cent is sustained in the process of freezing, which is partially overcome by the sale of the stearin so obtained. Dealers assert that with the increased cost of the livers, higher wages, freight rates and all other charges incident to placing the oil upon the market, no reduction in price is looked for unless forced by competition with the Norwegian market. The quotations on Newfoundland cod liver oil, today, are $80 and $85 a barrel, almost four times above normal, though quite a concession from the price of $130 a barrel asked about a month ago.

ENGLAND PROHIBITS COCAINE IMPORTS

London, July 28—The importation of opium and cocaine into the United Kingdom is prohibited by a royal proclamation issued today.

There has been considerable agitation lately in this country against the sale of cocaine which, it is said, has been used in increasing quantities during the past few years, and particularly has become the habit of many people since the outbreak of the war.

POTASH REPORT ISSUED

The Geological Survey now has available for distribution its annual statement on Potash Salts for 1915, which also includes some simple tests to determine the presence of potash. The amount of potash salts imported for consumption into the United States during the year is given at 170,555,450 pounds, valued at $3,765,224.

INDIAN EMPIRE AS A DRUG PRODUCER

Dr. David Hooper, a Foremost Authority on Indian Drugs, Declares Production Can Be Extended—Exemption from Military Service for Some in Chemical and Dye Trades.

LONDON, July 17—The war with its limiting effect upon the sources of drug and chemical supplies, has served to direct more attention to the possibilities of developing the drug resources of the Empire. The presidential address to the members of the fifty-third annual Pharmaceutical Conference in London last week, dealing directly with India as a drug producer, was, therefore, most apposite; and as the deliverer of the address was Dr. David Hooper, F.I.C., Ph.C., F.L.S., who, having had a wide experience in India, is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on Indian drugs, the subject was vested with additional importance. Half the drugs in the Pharmacopoeia are indigenous to India; and, says Dr. Hooper, most of the remainder could be there cultivated. In soil and climate the country is most suitable for the cultivation of cinchona, digitalis, belladonna, henbane, julap, saffron, and coca. In recent years the Indian Government has taken an active share in promoting this industry and definite steps in knowledge have been made through the Indian Imperial Institute. The most recent research work, one learns with interest, has resulted in the discovery that the dreaded and poisonous root of the *Gloriosa superba* owes its properties to colchicine, and that there is nearly one per cent of mydriatic alkaloid in the Indian henbane (*Hyoscyamus muticus*). Prof. Wyndham, Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of India's Imperial Institute, does not consider the Indian henbane quite so good as the common henbane of Egypt (a large quantity of which has been utilized here since the war broke out) but the Indian plant deserves further investigation. Dr. Hooper mentions the experiments with the drug called Mudai or Ak (*Calotropis gigantea*) resulting in the isolation of mudaric acid; while a test for hashish (*Cannabis sativa*)—a test that has long been needed—has been discovered by Dr. Bean of Khartoum. This is a test of great delicacy, and consists in a solution of hydrogen chloride in alcohol added to a petroleum ether extract of hemp, when a cherry red color is produced. A further investigation mentioned at the Conference is the intravenous injection of chaulmoogra oil for leprosy which has given encouraging results.

While on the subject of Indian drugs, I may mention that Sir W. Dunstan (referred to above), is of the opinion that India may in future contribute the whole of the opium required for medicinal purposes in this country, and suggests that India might even furnish sufficient, if need be, for the whole of Europe and the United States. The exportation of opium from India to China has ceased, and that amount is available for this country. In fact owing to the closing of Turkish sources, some of the Indian opium has already been used here, being employed in the manufacture of morphine and codeine, some with a fair alkaloidal value rendering it useful for the preparation of galenicals. The point requiring attention is that Indian opium differs from the official opium in that it has a lower proportion of morphine and a high content of narcotine; and this is the subject of investigation at present. Another plant which Sir. W. Dunstan mentions is the wild Podophyllum emdi, which can be used for the same purpose as the root of the podophyllum pellatum of America, and is now being put under cultivation with beneficial results, while attention is also being directed to datura metel, giving valuable scopolamine and the datura stramonium.

A new policy in the treatment of venereal diseases adopted by the Local Government Board (a Government department) includes the free supply of salvarsan to general hospitals having special clinics for treating this disease. As a result of the Royal Commission on the social evil an order has been issued imposing upon local authorities the duty of providing laboratory facilities for free diagnoses, special clinics at hospitals, and the free supply of drugs, seventy-five per cent of the cost to be borne by the State.

A new order issued by the Liquor Control Board relative to the sale of intoxicants, medicated wine, and medicaments containing alcohol, makes it the duty of those chemists who deal in these preparations (and who have been licensed to deal in alcohol) to ascertain the proportion of proof spirit in the medicated wine, etc., and to label that information upon the bottle. This order does not affect any medicine, mixture or preparation in the B. P. or B. P. Codex, nor any preparation made upon the "signed" prescription of a doctor, nor medicated or methylated spirits; nor does it affect the sale of any of these preparations for trade purposes. This is the first time the Government has applied the principle of stating the alcoholic strength to the sale of spiritous liquors. No doubt why this is done in the case of medicated wines, etc., is because it is supposed that people who have found the present restrictions upon the sale of alcoholic liquor somewhat irritating have taken to dosing themselves with these substitutes at such times as the ordinary drinking facilities are denied them. It will be rather difficult for the chemists affected to ascertain the amount of proof spirit in all their stocks of medicaments, etc., in the time fixed (three weeks), and one rather wonders what procedure will be adopted regarding those proprietary articles to which the order applies, seeing that the label with particulars has to be "on the bottle." One feels, too, that it would have been wiser to have asked for a declaration of the "actual alcohol" rather than the "proof spirit," as the general public, mostly unaware that the latter is approximately half spirit and half water, will be misled by the statement on the bottle of so much "proof spirit."

As would be imagined, the operation of the Military Service Acts, compelling all fit males under 41 years of age to render military service (with certain exceptions) has led to some disorganization of business and industry. The voluntary system of recruiting in itself was a great disturber of industrial England, for practically all young men who could be spared from industry joined the colors, so that the additional drain brought about by conscription in some cases reduced the staff of operatives in establishments to below what was considered a working-level. To safeguard against military claims becoming so great as to entirely swamp the claims of commerce tribunals were set up and certain trades and occupations were declared to be "certified"; that is to say, occupations the men in which were to be exempted from military service. The list of such certified occupations has been added to and amended from time to time, the latest alterations being made at the beginning of this month. Of course, the claims of both the drug making and dye-making industries have been recognized, though the latter only since this latest list of occupations was drawn up. It is provided that analytical, consulting or research chemists are to be treated as if in a certified occupation if recommended by the Royal Society, and men who are habitually engaged in dispensing medicines are to be treated in like manner if agreed to be indispensable for the needs of the population, or if recommended by the National Health Insurance Committee. In chemical laboratories, the head laboratory attendant is exempted from military service, and in chemical trades, the chemist, foreman, process man and other workers are exempted over a certain age, while the analytical chemist engaged in the wholesale manufacturing drug trade is entitled to the same consideration. It is only within the last month that the dye industry has received adequate treatment, but now the chemist, foreman, overlooker and "other classes of workmen" are specifically mentioned as being exempted.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON TRADE

LONDON, July 17—There is still no great improvement in business, and the changes in prices this week are mostly of minor importance.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID—Is offered lower in some quarters but really pure quality is still worth 45s to 46s pr lb.

BORAX—Crystals are 33s pr cwt. and powder 34s. Boric acid 55s @ 57s pr cwt.

Bromides—Appear to be firmer, as second hand holders are not offering under makers' prices.

Castor Oil—English is again more reasonable, being quoted about 2s 6d pr cwt. lower than last week.

Capsicums and Chillies—Offered at the spice sales were all bought in.

Citric Acid—Remains about 3s 8d pr lb.

Cream of Tartar—Slightly lower at 200s pr cwt. for 98 to 99 per cent.

Guaiacol Carbonate—Exceedingly scarce, and 110s to 120s pr lb. is now wanted.

Mercurials—Have followed the advance in quicksilver, and the makers are now quoting as follows for cwt. lots: Hyd. Ammon, 7s 2½d pr lb.; hyd. oxide flav., 6s 8½d pr lb.; hyd. subchlor., 6s 5½d pr lb.; hyd. perchlor., 6s 7½d pr lb.; hyd. persulph, 6s 1½d pr lb.

Oxalic Acid—Quoted 1s 9d pr lb. delivered London.

Paraldehyde—Still about 11s 6d pr lb.

Phenacetin—Very scarce on spot, and 90s to 95s pr lb. is reported to be wanted.

Resorcin—Appears to be almost unobtainable and worth as much as 120s pr lb.

Tartaric Acid—Unchanged.

Turpentine—Advancing, and American has sold on spot at 41s 9d and even higher.

BRITISH PLAN TO CONTROL PALM KERNEL OIL INDUSTRY

This Trade, Formerly Centering in Hamburg, is Now in the Hands of England and Every Effort is Being Made to Hold it After War

Consul Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., Hull, England, writes: "The report of the Committee on Edible and Oil-Producing Nuts and Seeds, appointed by the British Government in the summer of 1915, has just become available. It is practically a treatise on the palm-kernel industry. Peanuts, copra, shea nuts, and palm oil are considered only with respect to their effect on the palm-kernel industry. After showing statistically the magnitude of the trade and the industries relating to it, outlining the state of the industry at the outbreak of war, and stating probable demands for palm-kernel oil after the war and its probable competitors, it describes the development of the trade in England since the war and outlines the conclusions the committee has reached as to what measures are necessary to retain and develop the trade in the United Kingdom in the face of German competition after the war.

"It is pointed out that the export trade in palm kernels in 1913 amounted to over $25,000,000, and that three-quarters of the kernels went to Germany, though four-fifths of them were grown in British and nearly all the rest in French colonies. In 1913, 234,208 tons of palm kernels, valued at $20,434,434, were exported from British West Africa, and 5,174 tons, valued at $3,289,754, from French West Africa in 1912. Palm-kernel oil is generally used for making soap, compound lard, or margarin, and the cake and meal resulting from the manufacturing process go for animal feed. The kernels may be crushed in powerful presses or the oil may be extracted from them by a chemical solvent, such as benzine or trichlorethylene. The extraction process is estimated to cost from $1.22 to $2.43 a ton more than the crushing. On the other hand, the crushing usually leaves as much as 6 per cent of oil in the cake, while extraction often leaves not more than 1 per cent. However, the cake resulting from crushing commands a higher price than the meal that results from extraction. There is also the risk in extraction that a trace of the flavor of the solvent may prevent the product from being edible. The committee expresses no opinion as to which process is more satisfactory commercially. In Hull both processes have been carried on for a year and a half, and inquiry from both crushers and extractors fails to disclose any settled opinion that one process is preferable to the other. Indeed, one firm that is now crushing is installing a plant for extraction and apparently intends to carry on both processes.

"Considerable space is given in the report to discussion of palm-kernel cake and meal as cattle feeds. Their tendency to increase the percentage of butter fat in milk and to impart a firmer texture to butter is especially noted. In an appendix is given an extended summary of the results of feeding experiments with palm-kernel cake, coconut cake, and peanut cake, drawn up by an expert in animal nutrition. Palm-kernel oil as a staple hard fat competes with coconut oil, with palm oil, with hydrogenated soft fats, and with the fat of animals. The most serious competitors, except for the possible introduction of new oil nuts, are, in the committee's opinion, the artificially hardened oils, but the probable future demands for fats seem great enough to take up all that may be had.

"The report states that before the war the total European imports of palm kernels were about 300,000 tons, of palm oil some 200,000 tons, and of groundnuts (peanuts) 670,000 tons. Of palm kernels, three-quarters were crushed in Germany and only a small proportion in the United Kingdom. Of palm oil, the United Kingdom took three-quarters, and the remainder was divided between France and Germany in almost equal proportions. Of groundnuts, France took three-quarters, and Germany and the Netherlands nearly all the remainder, Germany taking nearly 100,000 tons and the Netherlands two-thirds of that amount. The European imports of copra amounted to rather under 600,000 tons, and were more evenly distributed, Germany coming first with a third of the whole and France next with one-fifth. Hamburg was the only great market for kernels before the war, and great quantities were regularly consigned there for forwarding to other ports as well as for use in the near-by mills of Harburg. By reason of its huge trade Hamburg shipments were generally made in bulk, while shipments elsewhere were in bags at an added expense of $0.73 to $1.22 per ton.

"The report considers at some length various problems of ocean and inland transportation, port charges, and port-delivery costs, in which last item Bristol, Hull, and Leith have the advantage of other British ports, with total cost per ton from ship to mill (on a prewar basis) of $0.47, $0.49, and $0.51, respectively (port charges included). It also discusses the possibility of improving the quality of the palm fruit by selective cultivation and the possibility of producing edible palm oil by better handling of the fruit, both of which the committee considers practicable.

FINAL FORECAST OF INDIA'S OILSEED CROP

The final official forecast of India's winter oilseed crop (season of 1915-16) is based on reports that cover 99.2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard and 98.9 per cent of that under linseed in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished only for His Highness the Nizam's Territory and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda).

The total area under rape and mustard is now reported to be 6,347,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below the revised final estimate for the 1914-15 season. The total yield is estimated at 1,081,000 tons, as compared with 1,219,000 tons, the revised final figure of the preceding year, or a decrease of 11 per cent.

The total area under linseed amounts to 3,317,000 acres, which is 0.2 per cent below the revised figures for 1914-15. The total estimated yield is 474,000 tons, an increase of 77,000 tons, or 19.4 per cent.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given, the crops are grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average areas so grown for the last five years have been some 50,000 acres of rape and mustard and some 36,000 acres of linseed. An addition of approximately 0.8 per cent (9,000 tons) should be made to the estimated total yield of rape and mustard and of 1 per cent (4,000 tons) to that of linseed, on this account.

The Michigan Electrochemical Company, Menominee, Mich., has been incorporated with $150,000 capital stock to manufacture chemicals. The incorporators are Edward Daniell, R. T. Goodman and C. W. Gram. Plans for a plant are being prepared.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON DRUG MARKET IS QUIET

Cocaine Imports Prohibited by Royal Decree—Citric and Tartaric Acids Easier—Guaiacol Carbonate Is Higher.

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Aug. 1—The market is quiet. At the drug and spice auctions, few sales were recorded. A proclamation has been gazetted prohibiting the importation and sales of cocaine and opium unless under special license.

Citric acid and tartaric acid are easier, the former selling at 3s 2d, and the latter at 2s 11d per pound. Guaiacol carbonate is higher at 135s. Shellac is also higher, fair orange fetching 107s. Potassium chlorate, crystal, is 2s 6d and potassium permanganate, 7s 6d.

Sennas are lower, bold leaf being offered at 11½d; medium, 9d; inferior yellow, 6½d, and pods at 2s. Alexandria siftings, ½d.

DECLINES IN PRICES ARE NUMEROUS

Larger Arrivals of Raw Materials and Increased Offerings by Manufacturers Continue to Affect Quotations on Many Articles.

A further downward movement of prices has characterized the market for both drugs and chemicals the past week. Larger arrivals of the raw materials, which stimulated a further unloading of supplies held by importers was followed by liberal price reductions by manufacturers and a marked slashing of values by speculative holders, who were more anxious to realize on their stocks, fearing a further downward movement. The decrease in the export demand and a gradual lowering of prices at primary markets continue to aid in the general depression, causing buyers to hold aloof pending further developments.

Among the articles on which lower prices were established are antipyrine, Russian cantharides, cinchona bark, Newfoundland cod liver oil, glycerin, lycopodium, santonin, aconite root, coumarin, caffeine alkaloid, cream of tartar, epsom salt, Japan wax, gamboge, guarana, carbonate of lithium, and mercury in flasks, as well as numerous other botanical drugs and essential oils.

On the other hand, scarcity of stocks and higher primary markets brought about by a larger demand and small production served to force values upward on aconite and golden seal roots, carbonate of ammonium, gum arabic (amber) sorts, lithium carbonate, white arsenic, American saffron and quinine held by second hands.

The importation of opium and cocaine into the United Kingdom has been prohibited by a royal proclamation and this action is causing some concern in the United States, as domestic interests fear a rapid decline in prices, which will be stimulated by an accumulation of stocks here.

Considerable interest is being centered on reports from the South, relative to the widespread torrential rains and floods, which are restricting the work of collecting botanical drugs in the principal producing areas, where heavy losses have already been sustained. July and August are the months during which the heaviest collections are made and as the roads are impassable and bridges have been washed away farmers are unable to cart their supplies to the shipping depots. Under these circumstances, buyers in some quarters, who have been operating on a hand-to-mouth order, are showing a better inclination to stock up supplies.

A larger inquiry for chloroform from both domestic and export buyers, led to a firmer tone at the close of the market and predictions of a possible rise in prices were freely circulated.

Seeds and herbs are meeting with a fair inquiry for small lots and prices show declines of ½c to 1c on seeds, involving mustard, cumin and cardamom, the latter showing a loss of 5c a pound. Active selling for account of Pacific coast resulted in lower prices on all grades of cassias. African and Japan ginger also scored losses as well as Mombassa chillies owing to much lower prices asked for new crop shipments, and more liberal spot offerings at concessions.

Acid, Carbolic.—Offerings of outside lots have been liberal, owing to a larger production and a slow demand, which led to a gradual downward trend of the market. Holders lowered quotations for supplies in one-pound bottles to 65c@66c a pound.

Acid, Citric.—Some holders offered spot lots at 65c, which price is slightly below those quoted by makers. In most quarters, however, second hands continue to name prices on the basis of manufacturer's values.

Aconite, Root.—The market is stronger based on light supplies and holders are naming higher values ranging from 70c@71c a pound. The normal value is about 10c a pound.

Aloes, Curacao Gum.—Larger arrivals and easier prices primarily led to lower values locally. Holders are naming 9c@9¾c a pound, but sales were light, as buyers display little inclination to operate on a larger scale.

Antipyrine.—A slow demand and a further increase in the supply, created an easier sentiment among holders. Offerings were made at lower prices ranging from $22@$23 a pound, for supplies in bulk.

Arsenic.—Smaller supplies of white arsenic and a better inquiry, stimulated an upward trend of the market. Sellers raised prices to 6⅞c@7c a pound.

Balsam.—Larger arrivals of Peru supplies and little buying interest, forced prices down to a lower level, with sellers naming $3.50 a pound. South American copaiba stocks were in a similar position and offerings were lowered to 64c@65c a pound.

Buchu Leaves.—A fair accumulation of spot stocks, due to no improvement of the demand, resulted in an easier and lower market. Holders lowered quotations to $1.25 a pound for supplies of long leaves.

Caffeine, Alkaloid.—A weaker market has been witnessed, which was attributed to an absence of buyers and price cutting by second hands, who are more anxious to realize on their stocks. Offerings were lowered to $14.25@$14.50 a pound.

Cantharides.—Recent larger arrivals and no improvement of the demand, served to weaken the market. Holders reduced quotations on Russian supplies to $7.50@$8.00 a pound.

Cod Liver Oil.—A weak tone pervaded the market for Newfoundland oil, owing to a lower primary market and a slow inquiry, which resulted in a material reduction in values. Offerings were made at $80@$85 a barrel, as to brand for spot lots.

Condurango Bark.—Owing to larger arrivals and a fair accumulation of spot stocks, holders weakened and lower prices were established. Sellers are asking 21c@22c a pound.

Cinchona Bark.—A further material increase in stocks and a moderate demand, resulted in a lower and easier market. Offerings covered all descriptions at lower figures ranging from 27c@30c a pound.

Clover Flowers.—More liberal arrivals of red tops and light inquiries, stimulated some selling pressure by holders, which resulted in lower values. Offerings were made at 15c@18c a pound for new supplies, but this failed to increase larger buying orders.

Coumarin.—The market was weaker owing to larger offerings by speculative interests and a light demand. Holders are quoting lower prices ranging from $9@$9.75 a pound.

Digitalis Leaves.—A further increase in spot stocks of domestic leaves influenced a weaker and lower market for foreign supplies. Holders are offering lots of imported leaves at lower figures, ranging from 60c@61c while domestic is held at 40c@42c a pound.

Epsom Salt.—A further decrease in the demand and adequate supplies together with keener selling competition re-

sulted in a lower level of prices. Sellers are quoting for $2.25 @$2.75 per 100 pounds, as to terms of sale.

Gamboge.—A large increase in stocks due to recent heavy arrivals and lack of buying orders, resulted in a weaker and lower market. Spot lots were offered at $1.30@$1.35 a pound, showing a material reduction compared with recent sales.

Golden Seal Root.—A pronounced scarcity of spot supplies and bullish crop reports, forced up prices to higher levels, but trade was slow. Holders are naming $5@$5.25. Larger export orders, which made perceptible inroads in the stocks, served to aid the strong upward trend of the market.

Guarana.—The market has eased off under more liberal offerings and stronger selling pressure. In several quarters supplies were obtainable at $1, while some holders are asking to $1.10 a pound.

Glycerin.—Fairly large supplies and keen selling competition among makers, forced prices downward. Eastern manufacturers lowered quotations on chemically pure to 40c a pound for supplies in drums, meeting the cut in values made recently by western makers. Dynamite supplies were also reduced to 37½c a pound and lower values on crude were also established.

Gum Arabic.—The market for amber sorts has strengthened under a larger demand and stronger primary markets. Holders advanced their views on quotations to 15c@15½c a pound for spot lots.

Lithium Carbonate.—Moderate stocks and a better inquiry served to strengthen the market for spot lots. Holders advanced quotations 5c to $1.02@$1.05 a pound.

Loxa Bark.—A fair increase in the available supply and light trading, resulted in a downward course of the market. Sellers lowered quotations to 23½c@25c a pound for supplies of pale on the spot.

Lycopodium.—A further increase in the output and no material improvement of the demand, stimulated a downward course of the market. In some quarters lots were offered at $3, while sellers in other sections named up to $3.25 a pound.

Mercury.—The slow demand and fair arrivals of supplies, served to weaken the spot market. Selling agents announced a reduction of $2 to $78 a flask of 75 pounds, which, however, failed to stimulate a buying movement. Outside lots were reported to have been at still lower figures.

Mirbane Oil.—Recent large arrivals and an absence of buying interest served to weaken the market. Holders in most quarters offered supplies at lower figures, ranging from 28c@30c a pound.

Oil of Coriander.—The market is weaker for spot lots, due to offerings of supplies now en route from London at $15 a pound, showing a marked decline compared with spot values. Buyers are holding aloof, pending further developments.

Oil of Cubeb.—An easier primary market for the seed and a slow demand for the oil, forced values downward. Sellers are offering spot lots at $3@$3.10 a pound.

Potassium Bromide.—Makers continue to sustain quotations, but the demand continues slow. Second hands, however, continue to shade values, which serves to maintain general weakness of the market.

Paraffine Wax.—No market changes have been announced by makers, but the tone is quiet in sympathy with the recent declines in prices of crude petroleum at the wells. Manufacturers, however, are fairly well sold ahead and with comparatively little stock held by outside interests, prices have not been affected as yet.

Quinine.—Prices on supplies held by second hands have stiffened, owing to a larger demand. Offerings at 64c were readily taken up and toward the close buyers found it difficult to make purchases under 65c an ounce. Some holders are asking up to 70c an ounce. Numerous small lots were taken out of the market at the lower range of values early during the past week. It was reported that a large export inquiry was partly responsible for the rise in prices, but same lacked confirmation.

Rochelle Salt.—Makers lowered quotations 1½c to 34c a pound. The decline in prices was attributed to larger supplies of raw material and a light inquiry as well as a fair accumulation of spot stocks.

Rhubarb Root.—An increase in stocks due to recent larger arrivals and buyers holding off resulted in a lower market. Supplies of China high dried were offered at lower figures ranging from 18c@19c a pound.

Saffron Flowers.—The trend of the market for American supplies closed slightly firmer under smaller spot stocks and larger inquiries. In some quarters sellers are asking $1.75 a pound, while other sellers are asking higher values up to $1.80@$1.90 a pound.

Santonine.—Although the leading makers adhered to former quotations, there were sellers at lower figures, ranging from $34.50@$34.60 fo crystals and at $35.50 a pound for powdered.

Storax.—The market is easier for liquid storax, owing to more liberal offerings at price concessions. Holders offered supplies down to 90c, while some sellers named up $1 a pound.

Senegal Root—Larger arrivals and a slack demand influenced a weaker trend of the spot market. Sellers lowered offerings to 17½@19c a pound.

Tin.—A fair accumulation of stocks, due to small buying orders, served to weaken the market. Offerings were made at lower figures, ranging from 12½@14c for bichloride and from 29½@30c a pound for crystals, showing a material decline compared with recent sales.

Vanilla Beans.—The market closed firmer for Tahiti supplies owing to a stronger primary market and scant spot stocks. Holders raised prices to $1.55@$1.75 a pound.

Wax.—In the absence of buyers, the market for Japan wax eased off. Offerings were more liberal at lower prices, ranging from 14@14½c a pound, showing a decline of ½c a pound.

GROWING SOAP TRADE WITH HAITI

The United States has in the past sold to Haiti only small amounts of fine soaps, but has shipped important quantities of the common kinds. For the five fiscal years ended June 30, 1915, the exports of American soap to that island Republic totaled:

Fiscal year	Toilet or fancy	All other Pounds	Value
1911	$1,178	7,793,203	$392,868
1912	3,918	8,468,971	433,955
1913	2,125	8,904,655	442,669
1914	1,549	9,226,300	455,524
1915	740	6,710,961	354,262

A remarkable increase in Haiti's purchases of American toilet soaps has occurred within the last year, United States customs returns showing shipments to that country valued at $23,548 in the 11 months ending with May, 1916. The trade in "other soaps" was normal, exports to Haiti aggregating 6,091,514 pounds, valued at $337,761.

The preferred soap in Haiti, and the one used generally by the natives, is the common yellow "turpentine" or laundry soap of the United States, except that for the Haitian trade it comes in bars about 18 inches long and 1½ inches square. Each case weighs 175 pounds and carries 250 bars. The soap is made in this peculiar shape to facilitate cutting into the incredibly small pieces that are sometimes purchased. When preparing to do some laundry work the Haitian housewife buys only the amount of soap she thinks will be necessary. The long bars are usually sold to small venders and hawked about the streets, and sold by the half inch, inch, or more, as the purchaser may desire.

The Haitians are not pleased with the soap unless it is a light, clear yellow. There has been some complaint on the part of importers lately that the American soap, after being kept in stock a while, turns very dark—almost black in some instances. This causes purchasers to reject it. By careful attention to the quality of the product and insuring its keeping the proper color, the American hold on the soap trade of Haiti can be strengthened and sales considerably enlarged.

Dubuque, Iowa—Minority stockholders have asked for the appointment of a receiver for the Torber Drug Company, one of the oldest business establishments in the city. It operates a wholesale and a retail store. It is asserted by the stockholders asking the receivership that the business has paid no dividends in recent years.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HEAVY CHEMICALS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Many Carloads Said to Have Been Lost in Black Tom Island Disaster—Prices Somewhat Affected—Market Is Inactive.

In the three days immediately following our last review of the market, the activities in chemicals forecasted another week of commonplace happenings, punctuated with the usual declines and advances and enlivened now and then by the spectacle of some lonesome item off on a rampage. Nothing untoward had happened up to the close of the last calendar week. Early Sunday morning came the fire and the explosions that wrecked millions of dollars worth of property on Black Tom Island and in which several lives were lost. It was known that carload upon carload of chemicals were in the direct vicinity of the fire and that thousands of dollars worth more were stored in the warehouses at Black Tom. Consequently the opening on Monday morning was attended by much confusion and outside interests were on the alert to take advantage of any opening that might be presented. Finally potassium chlorate was picked as the item likely to be most in demand as a large part of the local spot supply was stored in the warehouses at this point. The effect of this attack was an advance of 10c a pound in two days and very little offered. Chemicals presumably lost in the accident include, beside the chlorate, such items as caustic soda, soda ash, several nitrates, sulphureted antimony, potassium permanganate and prussiates. Very few of the actual losses, however, have been made public.

The general outlook for chemicals appeared weak and the price at which some sales were made would indicate that the market is still burdened with a superabundance of supplies for the inactive period of the year. Bleach, soda ash and caustic soda seem mostly in demand but not sufficient to absorb the offerings and prices on the former fell off while the latter two barely held their own. Copper sulphate was offered freely at reduced prices. Second hand quotations on carbontetrachloride were lower. Potassium salts with the exception of the chlorate, showed little life, the bichromate, carbonates and prussiates all being easy. A movement in support of the caustic is attempted, but not much interest is displayed by consumers, many having bought for immediate needs at the 80c mark. Bichromate of soda continued upward for a while and then fell again, though not to the level of the week before last. Acids were said to be a little stronger in anticipation of near future demands.

Such articles as calcium acetate and chloride, iron sulphate, in which production is less than demand, prices were well sustained.

Acids.—There were no changes in acid quotations though the market appeared somewhat firmer. Forecasts of an increase in prices within a short time were made by sellers who base their opinion on an expected large demand at the close of the dull summer season. Representatives of some of the large manufacturers are quoting as follows: Muriatic, 18 degrees at 2c@2¼c a pound; 20 degrees at 2¼@2½c and 22 degrees at 2½c@2¾c. On contract, muriatic 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month, 1⅞@2c is quoted. For nitric acid 36 degrees, 6c@6½c is asked, 38 degrees, 6½c@7c, 40 degree, 7c@7½c, 42 degree, 7½c@8c a pound. Sulphuric is quoted at 1c@1½c for 60 degrees and 1½c@2c for 66 degrees spot, and on contract 66 degrees, 93 per cent, $25.00 a ton and 97 per cent, $35.00 a ton. In drums and carboys ½c@2c a pound more is asked.

Alums.—Sales of different alums are moving along slowly. The feature of the week was the awarding of the contract by the Government for 25 tons of aluminum sulphate on a bid of 2c a pound. Quotations in the local market range from 3½c@4½c a pound for the low grade to 4½@6½c for the high grade. Different descriptions of the potassium alum were quoted at from 6c to 7c a pound. Ammonium alum was held at around 4c@4½c a pound.

Bleaching Powder.—Prices on bleaching powder were a little easier during the week and sales by second hands of large domestic drums were reported at 4¼c a pound. The scarcity in export drums continues and dealers are asking 6c@6½c a pound for export bleach. Manufacturers as a rule are low on spot goods and do not quote except at much higher figures. Contracts for 1917 delivery are quoted at 2½c a pound.

Calcium Acetate.—Spot offerings from second hands are 7¼@7½c a pound, while manufacturers are delivering on contract at $7@$7.05 per hundred pounds.

Calcium Chloride.—Manufacturers are unable to offer calcium chloride for prompt shipment and the small amounts held by jobbers are offered at 2c@2¼c a pound. Contract prices as quoted by some producers equal $14.85 a ton f. o. b. New York for the solid and $18.85 a ton for the granulated.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol).—With domestic business quiet and in the absence of export demand prices were easy at former quotations. Small crystal were offered at 8c a pound and it is said that these prices could have been shaded on a firm order. Large crystals brought from 9c to 10c a pound in carload lots.

Potassium Bichromate.—The market for potassium bichromate continues small and second hand offerings are at 38c a pound. Producers are asking 42c@43c a pound over the balance of the year.

Potash, Caustic.—The demand for caustic potash was again quiet and quotations were had at from 82½c a pound for the 88-92 per cent, though only in small lots at the low figure. It is said that factors in this article have temporarily suspended manufacturing operations. Sales of the 70-75 per cent were reported at 50c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate.—The reported loss of considerable stocks of potassium chlorate in the catastrophe of last Sunday started quite a buying movement in this article. Large orders were said to have been in the market with a bid of 43c, at which price only a small amount was turned. Later, bids were raised 2c@3c a pound, but dealers in possession of spot goods were reported holding at 55c@56c a pound. Whether sufficient stocks were destroyed to warrant this price still remains to be seen.

Potassium Prussiate.—The yellow prussiate was quoted in some quarters at 80c a pound while others were asking 90c. The red prussiate was lower with second hand quotations, ranging from $2.25 a pound up. Leading manufacturers are asking $3.50 a pound. Small demands and an increased production are held responsible for the drop.

Soda Ash.—Stocks of soda ash light were said to have been reduced considerably, but second hands were again quoting 2½c a running pound. For dense 3c@3¼c a pound was asked. Contracts for 1917 are quoted at 1¼@1½c a pound, basis of 48 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate.—The start of the buying movement as reported in the last review, continued over Friday and carried prices to about 30c a pound. A lull in the buying followed and prices began falling, reaching 25c a pound, where it seems fairly firm. Contract prices on 1917 deliveries were quoted at 26c a pound.

Soda Ash.—This article was again quoted at 3½c a pound for 76 per cent. There was said to be some demand for the crushed for which holders were asking 4c a pound. Manufacturers are still reported as well sold up on contract and for what spot stocks they have are asking up to 6c a pound. The continued appearance of spot stocks at the low figures quoted is attributed in a measure to offerings from the excess of some holders under contract. Manufacturers are quoting 2½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent, on contract orders.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Southern Pharmaceutical company, in process of organization and promotion for the past two years, has reached the point where it now proposes to erect a handsome four-story office and stores building, one that if located in Nashville will constitute a substantial addition to the office buildings of the city. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and its list of officers includes S. L. Hudson, president; Vernon Carroll, secretary and treasurer, and the directors, J. H. Turner, Dr. William Litterer, Dr. O. N. Bryan and S. L. Hudson. Directors from other Tennessee cities are expected to be added later.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

AWAKENING INTEREST IN DYESTUFFS

Numerous Inquiries in the Market—Trading is Slow and Dealers Show Some Inclination to Shade Prices on Nearly All Articles

There was more evidence of an awakening interest from the consuming end of the trade in the numerous inquiries that again appeared in the market. Trading, however, was slow and there was a lurking inclination to shade quotations on nearly all items. Curiosity as to the dyestuffs brought over by the German submarine Deutschland is subsiding, a result no doubt desired by the consignees of the cargo, whoever they may be. No inkling is had as yet of the contents of the shipment, though many rumors are in circulation as to the amounts, and the assortment of the colors, and the probable methods of distribution.

In the absence of an expression from the distributors none of these rumors can be accepted with any degree of certitude. If the mission of the trip was for its moral effect upon probable investors in dye manufacturing plants, as so many contend, then it may be termed a failure, as there is no outwardly visible check on the domestic production of aniline dyestuffs. It is intimated that some of the larger companies, other than those already in operation, are too far advanced to be greatly disconcerted by the incident. Another announcement of a line of finished colors by a factor engaged in the production of intermediates, may be expected in a comparatively short time.

Quite a few items suffered a loss in value during the week. Aniline oil and salts were reduced by both second hands and producers. Cochineal was easier, cutch declined, logwood quotations were lower and divi-divi and myrobalans were said to have sold below the prices given. Hematine and logwood extracts were obtainable at concessions and hematine crystals were also lower. Chemical mordants continue weak, a description of which may be found under heavy chemicals. Some of the important dyestuff items follow in detail:

Albumen.—Dealers generally are holding egg albumen at 72c@78c a pound, but quotations have been had as low as 68c@70c a pound notwithstanding that 73c is said to represent the actual cost of importation. Blood albumen is quoted at 34c@37c a pound for the imported and 28c@30c a pound for the domestic. A fair inquiry developed for both egg and blood albumen.

Aniline Oil.—Sales were reported made at 35c a pound for spot aniline oil by some dealers and 40c offerings were said to be quite free. There are some manufacturers asking 45c a pound for spot and 40c for deliveries for the balance of the year. Many producers are averse to making contracts at these figures and one or two are reported to have shut down rather than to run, as they claim, at a loss. Aniline salts also suffered a loss, spot offerings having been reduced by some dealers to 55c a pound. The majority of quotations were around 60c a pound. Some makers were asking 60c on the balance of the year deliveries.

Cutch.—Stocks of cutch held in this country are quite large and their movement is slow, which has again reacted in a slight reduction, bringing quotations to 11c@13c a pound. Dealers who have met these reductions said that only a small portion of their stocks will be sacrificed, as they claim, at the figures. Shipments of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January to June 7, were 5,276 tons, as against 1,611 tons in 1915 and 1,750 tons in 1914.

Divi-Divi.—Sales of divi-divi were reported at from $50 to $54 a ton and there is said to be a large lot on the dock offered at $54 a ton. The week was again marked by large arrivals, amounting to over 300 tons.

Gambier.—According to dealers stocks of spot gambier are small and most business continues to be done on forward shipments. Demands have not increased and prices are easy at 8c a pound for shipment and 11c for spot. Cubes No. 1 are around 16c a pound to arrive and 17½c on spot, and No. 2 from 1½c to 2c less.

Indigo.—Of the different grades of indigo Madras has weakened perceptibly and quotations are had at 95c to $1.25 a pound. Bengal holds at a range of $3.20 to $3.70 a pound, Guatamala from $2.42 to $2.75, Kurpahs from $2.40 to $2.80. Stocks are moderately large, but a fair amount is entering consuming channels.

Logwood,—Extract mills are said to be receiving the largest percentage of the logwood imported, but there are considerable stocks held by dealers who have again made price concessions. Good quality Hayti wood was said to have been offered at $35 a ton and the highest grade Campeche at $45 a ton. Logwood chips, 8 per cent sap, were offered at 4½c a pound [illegible] and the standard ½ inch cured chip at 5c a pound. The extract in all forms have been offered under a wide range of quotations. Fairly representative market quotations would be 55c@60c a pound for the solid on spot, and 32c@40c a pound for spot, and 30c@35c a pound contract for 51 degree. A large export order received a quotation considerably under any of the above prices. Hematine crystals were offeed freely at from 72c to 78c a pound, spot, and 68c contract. Hematine extract was reduced to around 35c@40c a pound for spot and 32c@35c on contact.

Nigrosin.—This article is holding fairly firm at former quotations. The spirit soluble was obtainable at $1.35 and $1.45 a pound and the water soluble at $1.50@$1.70 a pound. Production is increasing but superior grades will continue to command top prices.

Myrobalans.—Quotations on myrobalans were slightly reduced by some sellers and prices asked range from $52 to $56 a ton according to grade, on spot and near arrivals. For shipment the prices were a trifle lower. Imports for the week amounted to over 1,100 tons.

Quercitron.—Quercitron extract is receiving inquiries and dealers are expecting a bigger movement in this article than has attended the sales in recent weeks. Prices appear firm at a range of from 12c to 18c a pound.

Sumac.—There was no improvement in the demand for sumac and with the arrival of more stocks prices were reduced in some quarters to $68 a ton for spot and $63@$65 a ton to arrive. The extract was quoted at from 7½c a pound for the domestic to 12¾c for a high grade extract from imported sumac.

Turmeric.—Prices on different grades of turmeric remain easy at reductions recently noted. Some firms are quoting spot Aleppy at 9½c@9⅝c a pound, Madras 8½c@8¾c and China at 7¾c@8c a pound. Powdered turmeric is increased the cost of grinding.

COMMODITY RATES ON DYES APPROVED

Washington, D. C., July 31—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the proposed cancellation of commodity rates on aniline and alizarine dyes from New York and adjacent points to North Adams, Mass., and certain other points.

The New York Central Railroad Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Boston and Albany Railroad filed schedules to take effect December 1, 1915, proposing to cancel the commodity rates on these dyes, rendering applicable higher class rates. The Arnold Print Works, of North Adams, Mass., protested against this action and the schedules were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 30, 1916, and later to September 30, 1916. The protest relates only to less than carload rates from New York to North Adams. The present commodity rates are 15 cents any quantity by barge to Troy, N. Y., and Boston & Maine beyond, and 14 cents by other routes. The official classification, which governs traffic from New York to North Adams, rates aniline and alizarine dyes, in less than carloads, in bulk, barrels, or boxes, second class, and in other containers, first class; in carloads, third class. The first and second class rates from New York to North Adams, by way of the barge line and Boston & Maine, are 25 cents and 21 cents per hundred pounds, respectively; and 28 cents and 24 cents per hundred pounds, respectively, by other routes.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetphenetidin	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	— .67
97 p.c.	gal.	69	— .72
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.49	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.50	— .52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	—14.75
Grey	oz.	22.50	—28.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .55
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.55	— .60
White	lb.	.06¾	— .06⅞
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		— .20
Chlorate	lb.		—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.		—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.		— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.		— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.68	— .80
90 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .76
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	— 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.85	— 1.95
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04	— .04½
Imported	lb.	.22	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	14.25	—15.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk.	lb	.52	— 52½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.53	— .53½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb	54½	— .55
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— 55½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cases of 100 blocks..	lb.	52½	— .53
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	.54	— .56
Monobromated	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Powdered	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Carame',	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55	— .58
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04¼	— .05¾
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, bulk		1.50	— 1.75
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, powd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	1.07	— 1.15
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	.15	— .23
Cinnabar	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk,	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .43
Boxes	lb.	.43	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.		—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	.75	— .85
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.29	— .30
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .71
Small	lb.	.52	— .53
French	lb.	.29	— .30
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.24	— .62
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .86
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s		— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.73	— .76
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.02
Formaldehyde	lb.	.13	— .14
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.40	— .41
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.41	— .42
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.37½	— .38
Saponification, loose	lb.	.29	— .30
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.26½	— .27½
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Carbonate	oz.		—
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.50	— 2.55
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .85
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Ichthyol	lb.		—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.		— 5.00
Crystals	lb.		— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.95
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.16	— .18
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Anhydrous	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .19
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.		—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	Nominaal	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Recryst	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	78.00	—79.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.75	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.28	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—11.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—11.05
Granular	lb.	—	—12.15
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—12.15
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.		— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½—	.04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼—	.05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½—	.08¾
Snow white	lb.	.11¼—	.11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—20.00
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.70	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Lactophosphate	oz.		— .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.25¼—	.26¼
Permanganate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd.	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½—	.12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75¼
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second hands	oz.	.65	— .70
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin crystals	lb.	—	—20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Second hands	lb.	—	— —
Safrol	lb.	.30	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Second hands	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.25¼—	.26¼
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	— .15
Ground	lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.39¾—	.41¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11¼—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.95	— 2.10
Citrate	lb.	.64	— .65
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tungstate	lb.		— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	— 2.38
Potato	lb.	.05½—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.06¼—	.06¾
Rice	lb.	.11½—	.12
Wheat	lb.	.05½—	.06½
Storax, liquid	bl.	.90	— 1.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.55	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Iodide	oz.	.61	— .62
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½—	.30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½—	.14
Oxide	lb.	.44	— .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Commercial	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .57
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .27
Chloride	lb.	.17¼—	.18
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½—	.14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.07	— .08

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoic, from gum ex Toluol	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12½—	.13
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12½—	.13
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.52	— .55
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .70
5-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .69
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.56	— .74
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.45
Dilute	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½—	.06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½—	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb	2.25	— 3.00
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Bergamot	lb.	3.90	— 4.25
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.55	— 5.00
Caraway	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	19.75	—20.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.53	— .55
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	35.00	—50.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .80
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Turkish	lb.	3.40	— 3.75
Gingergrass	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	— 7.65
Wood	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	7.20	— 8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	19.00	—21.00
Artificial	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—58.00
Petale	lb.	—	—64.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.60	— 2.65

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—17.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Peppermint, tins	lb	1.80	— 1.85
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	14.00	—14.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.		—
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—1.75
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.55	— 2.95
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	—35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.61	— .65
South American	lb.	.64	— .65
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 5.55
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .90
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .39

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.38	— .39
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.27	— .30
Broken	lb.	22.	— .24
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.27	— .29
Broken	lb.	.23	— .24
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.21	— .23
Coto	lb.	—	— —
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .17
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.82	— .85
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .75
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.40	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
South American	lb.	3.20	—3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.47½	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.49	— .53
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07½	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.68	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Borage	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.70	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.54	— .60
Roman	lb.	.40	— .50
Spanish	lb.	.56	— .60
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	— .18
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .14
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26½	— .28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .22
Select	lb.	.26	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	— .43
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Mullein	lb.		—
Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.45	— .49
Saffron, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Valencia	lb.	10.70	—10.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.60	— .61
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09	— .09½
Damiana	lb.	11.	— .12½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.07	— .08
Digitalis	lb.	.42	— .50
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05¾	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.26	— .37
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07½	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.14	— .16
Horehound	lb.	.18½	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .05⅞
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.35	— .37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.19	— .19½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .55
Grinding	lb.	—	— .42
Greek	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	—	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.65	— .70
Siftings	lb.	.46	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.29	— .32
Pods	lb.	.22	— .25
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.21	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	—	— .11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .08
Water Pepper	lb.	.06½	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .77
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.82	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.45	— .48
Whole	lb.	.50	— .55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.20	— .24
Arnica	lb.	.61	— .74
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.35	— .45
American	lb.	.30	— .35
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.21	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo	lb.	.12½	— .14
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .17
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	— .36
American	lb.	.27	— .35
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.20	— .22
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.14	— .17
Gelsemium	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Gentian	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .08
Ginger, African	lb.	.08⅜	— .08⅞
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Bleached	lb.	.19	— .20
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.20	— 7.35
Cultivated	lb.	4.30	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Powdered	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.37	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Black	lb.	.15	— .17
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.28	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .55
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.21	— .24
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15	— .17
Verona	lb.	.11½	— .13
Finger	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.75	— .80
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .82
High, dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .12½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.43	— .45
Southern	lb.	.60	— .61
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.20	— .25
Stripped	lb.	.21	— .26
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.18	— .19
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.		—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.30	— .33
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.70	— .73
English	lb.		
German	lb.		—
Japanese	lb.	.38	— .43
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .17
Domestic	lb.		—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06½	— .08

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.13	— .14
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .13½
Star	lb.	.22	— .22½
Annatto	lb.	.17	— .20
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.		—
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	.80	— .85
Celery	lb.	.18½	— .19
Colchicum	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05	— .05½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Cumin, Malta	lb.		—
Levant	lb.		—
Mogador	lb.		—
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .20
Dill	lb.	.11	— .11½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.65	— .70
Italian	lb.	.15	— .16
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.	.12	— .13
Flax, whole,	per bbl.	8.75	— 9.00
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03⅝
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.29½	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .29
Millet, natural	lb.	.02½	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sicily, brown	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Dutch	lb.	.14½	— .15
English, yellow	lb.	.14	— .15
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .22½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27¼	— .27½
Turkish	lb.		—
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.21¾	— .24½
Stavesacre	lb.	.45	— .47
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		—
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05½	— .06
Small	lb.	.05	— .05½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Madras	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
China	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.99	— 1.00

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.09
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.15	— .15½
White	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .29
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .38
Catechu	lb.		—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .85
Gamboge	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.23	— .25
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.30	— .32
Mastic	lb.	.41	— .45
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.17	— .18
Sorts	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.12	— .13
Sandarac	lb.	.24	— .24½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.20	— .24
Sorts	lb.	.17½	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.25	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Seconds	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Thirds	lb.		—
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21½	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.47	— .54
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .33
Refined	lb.	.36	— .40
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.14	— .14½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— .30
Bleached	lb.	—	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.		—
Refined, yellow	lb.		—
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .12
Foreign	lb.		—

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.		—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.		—
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.	4.10	— 5.00
Lump	00 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.		—
Alum, chrome	lb.	.38	— .45
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Barium, chloride	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	40.00	—45.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb	.04½	— .07
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate		—	— —
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. work	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.			
lb.		.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst	lb.	.16	— —
Broken Cakes	lb.		—
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.15½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd	lb.		— .07¼
Red, American	lb.		— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.		— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.		— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.		— .06¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .04¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .07¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.50	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .70
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	—	—325.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.25¼	— .26¼
Soda, Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.02½	— .03¼
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.25	— .30
Bisulphate	lb.		—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100	lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.		— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.80
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.70	— .80
Silicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.		—
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.01½	— .02
66 deg, carboys	per 100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— .25
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .78
Blood	lb.	.30	— .37
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— —

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Alizarine	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.40	— .45
Salts	lb.	.55	— .65
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.16	— .17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.68	— .73
Cudbear, French	lb.		—
Concentrated	lb.	.42	— .50
English	lb.		—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.11	— .13
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .13
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—55.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Fustic stick	ton	20.00	—25.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 3.70
Guatemala	lb.	2.42	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02¾	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	—45.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	52.00	—56.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.50	— .55
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	30.00	—35.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumac	ton	63.00	—68.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— .12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.		—
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal
Camwood	lb.	Nominal
Fustic	lb.	.06 — .08
Hypernic	lb.	.10 — .12
Logwood	lb.	.04½ — .06
Red Saunders	lb.	.15 — .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	— .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	— .50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .15
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .15
Mangrove	lb.	.09	— .11
Fustic	lb.	.25	— .30
Gall	lb.	.22	— .26
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.72	— .78
Extract, Contract	lb.	.32	— .37
Spot	lb.	.35	— .42
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.55	— .60
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.30	— .35
Spot	lb.	.32	— .40
Mangrove	lb.	.10	— .12
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Palmetto	lb.	—	— —
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .09
Unclarified	lb.	.07½	— .08
Quercitron (bark)—			
Orange	lb.	.12	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.17	— .20
Sumac	lb.	.07½	— .09

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.57	— .58
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	— .56
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	80.00	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—165.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07
English	lb.	.06½	— .07
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.09½	— .10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04	— 1.06
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.90	— .91
No. 1	gal.	.84	— .85
No. 2	gal.	.80	— .81
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.		—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— .47
Brown, strained	gal.	.54	— .55
Light, strained	gal.	.56	— .57
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.58	— .59
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.60	— .61
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .92
Dark	gal.	.83	— .85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.11½	— .13
Porpoise, body	gal.		—
Jaw	gal.		—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Saponified	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Double pressed	lb.	.12½	— .13
Triple pressed	lb.	.13½	— .14
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89	— .90
Prime	gal.	.87	— .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached	gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.90	— .95
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13½	— .14
Cochin	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Copra	lb.	.13½	— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	9.41	— 9.46
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	9.20	— 9.50
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Summer, white	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Winter Yellow	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Croton	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .70
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .71
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .72
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .73
Mace, expressed	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Mustard	gal.		—
Olive, denatured	gal.	.86	— .87
Foots	lb.	.09	— .09½
U. S. P.	lb.	1.75	— 2.05
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Commercial	lb.	.09½	— .10
Prime, red	lb.	.09½	— .10
Palm Kernel	lb.	.13	— .13½
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	.72	— .76
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Poppy	gal.	1.42	— 1.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		—
Blown	gal.		—
Refined	gal.		—
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12¾	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	— .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.20	— .21
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	— .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	— .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 2	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 3	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 4	gal.	.13	— .14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.46½	— .47
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.45½	— .46
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.37	— .38
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	6.50	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb. bbls.	6.55	— 6.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .36
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .35
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .36
Fine orange	lb.	.32	— .33
Second orange	lb.	.30	— .31
T. N.	lb.	.29	— .30
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.27	— .28
Button Lac	lb.	.33	— .34
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— .29
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	— .36

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .22
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.42	— .43
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .16
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.24	— .25
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .31
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26½	— .27
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.35	— .36
Zanzibar	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.14¼	— .15
African	lb.	.08¾	— .08⅞
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	— .60
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	—	— .58
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.20	— .21
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.	—	— .29
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17¼	— .17⅜
White	lb.	.21¼	— .21½
Pimento	lb.	.04⅜	— .05¼

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton		—
Mills, New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—27.00
Montgomery			—
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake,	short ton		—28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	—	—32.50
Meal		—	—33.50

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	280-lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
Fine	200-lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	—	— 1.15
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	—	— 1.50
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17¼	— .19
Medium	lb.	.22	— .24
Fancy	lb.	.28	— .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.		—	— —
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 2.61

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
Bahia	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Cuban	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trinidad	lb.	.14½	— .15
Hayti	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Maracaibo	lb.	.18	— .19

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-buc'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
XXXX	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Confectioners' A	7.55	7.55	7.55	—	7.55
Standard gran.	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Fine gran.	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .24
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.22	— .26
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .50
Acetanilid	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.25	— 2.40
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.65	— .70
From Toluol	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Boracic, cryst	lb.	.13½	— .18
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.58	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.70	— .77
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .69
Less than keg	lb.	.72	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.50
Formic, Conc., 1-lb, bot.	lb.	—	— 1.50
	oz.	—	— .19
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.15	— .19
	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.50	—11.50
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (.04(	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .08½
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.09	— .09½
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .12
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Acid, Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.25
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Bulk	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%).	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	—	— .50
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03½
Less	lb	.08	— .09
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric, cryst	lb.	.71	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .84
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .75
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1-oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		Nominal
4-oz.	oz.		Nominal
2-oz.	ea.	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10-gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.61	— .70
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	2.25	— 3.00
Alkanet Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled.	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.30	— .36
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls	lb.	.05½	— .10
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07½	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.65	— .85
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .40
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .42
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.70	— .85
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .55
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amm nia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bitartrate	lb.	—	— .75
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.17	— 1.40
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .22
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	.58	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.22	— .24
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.60
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz., c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.22	— .24
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.70	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	—	— .95
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.25
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .30
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.40	— .50
Antimony Oxide, white.	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	1.60	— 1.85
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .30
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.50
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Root	lb.	.50	— .55

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.40	— .50
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	ea.	1.00	— 1.20
Cryst., 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.		— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .80
Tablets, per 100			— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.		
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.50	— 2.75
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.25	— 2.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	4.25	— 4.70
Tolu	ib.	.53	— .58
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.		— .50
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .80
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.24	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— 10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.90
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.90	— 1.00
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.25	— 7.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.		—
German	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Root, German	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.		—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
	oz.	.18	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.		— .43
Bromide	oz.		— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .43
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.		— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 6.15
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.95	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.95	— 4.50
Subgallate	lb.	3.75	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.70	— 5.85
Sublactate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Subnitrate	lb.	3.15	— 3.45
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.42	— .45
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.		— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.46	— .50
Buds, Balm of Gilhead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.50	— .60
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.45	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 5.20
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 3.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .40
Metal, sticks	lb.		— 2.50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 2.70
Caffeine, pure	lb.	16.00	—16.50
	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.20
Citrated	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and spit	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Chloride, crude	lb.	.10	— .17
Fused	lb.	.75	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.15	— .22
Citrate	lb.	—	— 1.95
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .16
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 1.80
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.20	— 1.00
Salicyate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.57	— .67
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.58	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Japanese	lb.	.57	— .62
Monobromated	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— 4.50
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Chinese	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.22	— .30
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	—	— —
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	—	— .35
Celery Seed	lb.	.28	— .32
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.75	— .80
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box.	.50	— .60
Pink	box.	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.		— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each		— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.		— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.40	— .44
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure.	oz.	.75	— 1.57
Bisulphate	oz.	.60	— 1.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70
Sulphate	lb.	.60	— .90
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .35
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.18	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.44	— .48
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys, ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.70
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.32	— .37
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.75	— .85
Para	lb.	.72	— .82
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	— .16
Barrels	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.02½
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)			
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.75	— .85
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.42	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.35	— .40
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.		—
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.22	— .26
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.			Nominal
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.		— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .37
Dionin	oz.		—10.00
Diuretin	oz.		— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .25
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.10
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 2.75
Eosine	oz.		— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v. ea.			—
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.		— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .75
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	— .55
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .90
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .55
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.		— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.		— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.		—
Europhen	oz.		— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.		— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— 1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.		—10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.07	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	— .25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.		— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .30
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Garlic, en strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.		
Silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.25
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.41	— .41½
in cans	lb.	.43	— .45
Less	lb.	.50	— .55
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		—1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.		— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Hellebore Root, white powd.	lb.	.21	— .30
Helmitol	oz.		— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.		— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.		— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.		— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	— .85
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.28	— .32
Hydracetin	oz.		— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.		— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.		— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mercury)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.		—
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.60	— 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Madras	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Résinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.		— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.		—
25 p.c.	oz.		—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ½-oz. vials	oz.		— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	4.50	— 4.65
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.35	— .40
Chloride, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	— .20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	—	— .18
Red, Saccharated		—	— .45
Peptronized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp, Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jabor..ndi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		— .70
Anhydrous	lb.		— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .44
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32	— .38
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .10
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.		— .25
Bromide	lb.	8.50	— 8.80
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chloride	oz.		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.		— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Mace, whole	lb.	.75	— .85
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .45
Calcined	lb.	.65	— .75
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.22	— .26
2 oz.	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .45
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02¾	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18	— .20
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .70
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Small	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .50
Mastic	lb.	.65	— .75
Matico leaves	lb.	.45	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Ammon (pure precip)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .30
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.36	— .40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.65	— .85
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.		— .4
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.15	— 1.40
Metol (developer), 16-oz.			—
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet, ½ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
½ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.23	— .25
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.11	— .16
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Beta, Resubl.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .65
Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v.	ea.		— 1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .17
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb		— .26
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.		— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz		— 3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.		— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Extra large	80 to lb.	.42	— .46
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without Acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.10	— 3.30
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.60	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.27	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.40	— 1.80
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.26	— .32
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.68	— 1.20
Cloves	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Ceylon	lb.	.24	— .32
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod liver, Newfland	gal.	3.75	— 4.10
Norwegian	gal.	5.75	— 6.10
Bbls.	ea.	150.00	—151.00
½ bbls.	ea.	78.00	—85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65	— 2.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	7.75	— 8.25
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.72	— .84
Raw	gal.	.71	— .83
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male, Fern, Ethereal	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Mirbane	lb.	.42	— .48
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.22	— .24
Kernel	lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.		— 1.25
Light	gal.		— —
Patchouli	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Russian	gal.		— 3.00
Peach Kernels	lb.	.50	— .60
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.55	— 2.00
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.30	— 8.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.88	— .90
Savin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.		— 6.00
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Granulated	lb.	12.15	—12.75
U.S.P., Powdered	lb.	12.15	—12.75
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.		—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.15	— 1.75
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.20	— 2.30
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.		—2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 2.00
1-oz.	oz.	.46	— .50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.34	— .40
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.30
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .12
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	—	— 1.10
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.50	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.52	— 1.62
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .56
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Nitrate	lb.	.30	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.29½	— .34
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pure, Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Prussiate, red	lb.	4.00	— 5.25
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.28	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Sulphide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.		— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.		— 6.00
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.52
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— 1.47
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.38
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.38
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.56
Bisulphate	oz.	.75	— .92
Carbolate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.79
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.55
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.48
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.27
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.32
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.38
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.70	— .80
5-oz. vials	oz.	.75	— .85
1-oz. vials	oz.	.85	— .92
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.	.14	— .16
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs		4.75	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.60	— .65
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.35	— .40
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.32	— .37

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	18.50	—19.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.50	— 11.75
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .75
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.75	— .90
Saliformin	oz.		— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.		— .80
Salol	lb	4.50	— 7.50
Salophen	oz.		— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.		— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.80	— 2.90
Saponin, crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican, cut	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.		— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.53	— .66
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz.	oz.		—
Sepia, True	oz.		— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.46	— .48
Fused Cones	oz.	.49	— .51
Nucleinate	oz.	.65	— .70
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .50
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	6.30	— 6.80
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrade	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.97	— 1.25
Cacodylate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Carbon. (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.65	— .95
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— 85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.22	— .28
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.		— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	—	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.35
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.48	— .53
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	—	— .12
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.27	— .32
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .5[illegible]
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.37	— .42
Spartein Sulph	oz.		— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.50	— .62
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.24	— .28
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.58	— .65
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.		— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.		—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.55	— .65
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	3.25	— 3.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ½-oz. v.	oz.		— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb.	.23	— .25
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmetn, U.S.P.	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.		— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.		— 1.70
Theocin	oz.		— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.		— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.		— 8.50
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.		— .65
Thiocarbamide	oz.		— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.		— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.22	— .28
Thymol	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—12.00
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.		— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.		— .50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	— .33
False	lb.	.42	— .46
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .55
1-lb.	lb.		— 7.50
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.	lb.		— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .80
Veratrine	oz.		— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.70
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.		—
Tablets, 10's	tube 100s		— .45
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.28	— .32
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.22	— .25
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	.40	— .45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .50
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.		—
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .23
Valerate	lb	—	— 7.75

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 24 to July 31, inclusive

ACID, ACETIC—2,184 lbs., $1,170, Argentina; 675 lbs., $179, Peru; 50 lbs., $5, Jamaica; 280 lbs., $67, Ecuador; 9,808 lbs., $2,738, Peru; 242 lbs., $54, Cuba; 250 lbs., $24, San Domingo; 150 lbs., $22, Colombia.

ACID, BENZOIC—4 lbs., $29, Argentina.

ACID, BORIC—1,100 lbs., $165, Chile; 1,474 lbs., $280, Peru; 247 lbs., $39, Peru; 322 lbs., $52, Nicaragua; 100 lbs., $19, China.

ACID, CARBOLIC—895 lbs., $1,000, Argentina; 50 lbs., $40, Nicaragua; 10 lbs., $16, China.

ACID, CITRIC—7,500 lbs., $3,256, Russia in Europe; 88 lbs., $61, Peru; 50 lbs., $34, China; 112 lbs., $72, Peru; 230 lbs., $184, Bermuda.

ACID, LACTIC—4,673 lbs., $1,196, Argentina; 22 lbs., $48, Peru; 1,492 lbs., $549, Australia; 50 lbs., $68, Peru.

ACID, MURIATIC—4,499 lbs., $186, Peru; 10 lbs., $2, Cuba; 50 lbs., $5, San Domingo; 120 lbs., $9, Colombia.

ACID, OXALIC—440 lbs., $334, Chile; 1,115 lbs., $669, Cuba; 110 lbs., $83, Peru.

ACID, PICRIC—22 lbs., $54, Argentina; 172,988 lbs., $196,774, France.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—17 lbs., $52, Argentina; 1,000 lbs., $3,750, England.

ACID, SALICYLIC—1,000 lbs., $3,000, England.

ACID, SULPHURIC—200 lbs., $43, Cuba; 1,553 lbs., $1,141, Peru; 2,700 lbs., $195, Chile; 304 lbs., $29, Ecuador; 4,622 lbs., $618, Peru; 70 lbs., $10, Cuba; 15,001 lbs., $595, Colombia; 2,757 lbs., $153, Straits Settlements; 300 lbs., $21, Dutch East Indies; 48,554 lbs., $2,486, Hongkong.

ACID, TARTARIC—15 lbs., $8, Newfoundland; 486 lbs., $321, Cuba; 120 lbs., $104, Bolivia; 747 lbs., $506, Peru; 112 lbs., $75, Uruguay; 220 lbs., $147, Ecuador; 1,047 lbs., $746, Peru; 50 lbs., $35, Venezuela; 2,615 lbs., $1,700, Cuba.

ALCOHOL—107,964 gls., $52,637 France; 4 gls. $2, Costa Rica.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$2,958, Argentina; $25, Chile.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$28, Colombia; $272, Brazil; $272, Brazil; $1,171, Venezuela; $98, Cuba; $28, Colombia.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$8, Philippine Islands.

AMMONIAC, SAL—6,250 lbs., $649, Chile; 275 lbs., $29, Peru; 2,402 lbs., $157, Chile.

ARSENIC—$1,496, Argentina; $9, Jamaica; $350, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$912, France; $365, Argentina; $150, Chile.

BARK EXTRACTS—$362, Japan.

BEES WAX—100 lbs., $30, Peru.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$18, Costa Rica; $180, England.

BORAX—$3, Costa Rica; $550, Dutch East Indies; $272, Chile; $42, Peru; $367, Japan; $170, Costa Rica; $15, Mexico; $39, Ecuador; $24, Peru; $76, Venezuela; $9, Nicaragua; $249, Cuba; $110, Colombia; $10, Philippine Islands.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—4,000 lbs., $154, Costa Rica; 4,000 lbs., $154, Panama; 902,000 lbs., $30,750, Argentina; 13,500 lbs., $348, Bermuda; 360 lbs., $20, Honduras; 4,000 lbs., $172, Salvador; 188 lbs., $9, Jamaica; 1.536 lbs., $36, Peru; 39,860 lbs., $1,182, Venezuela; 2,000 lbs., $88, Nicaragua; 25,000 lbs., $971, Salvador; 394,000 lbs., $10,090, Cuba; 120 lbs., $6, Hayti; 6,394 lbs., $165, Venezuela; 96 lbs., $6, Costa Rica; 32,500 lbs., $1,057, San Domingo; 1,500 lbs., $55, Colombia.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$44, Cuba.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—$5,539, France.

CASTOR OIL—40 gls., $69, Costa Rica; 100 gls., $164, Guatemala; 60 gls., $123, Peru; 10 gls., $18, Costa Rica; 3 gls., $6, Guatemala; 14 gls., $33, Honduras; 75 gls., $166, Cuba; 25 gls., $4, Ecuador; 10 gls., $16, Guatemala; 160 gls., $246, Nicaragua; 20 gls., $23, Peru; 5,530 gls., $7,759, Philippine Islands.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$15, British South Africa.

CHLOROFORM—$109, Australia; $13, British South Africa; $48, Chile; $100, Ecuador; $9, Peru; $13, Ecuador; $15, Peru; $26, Venezuela; $146, Cuba; $104, Cuba.

CHLORINE—42,716 lbs., $3,168, Russia in Europe.

COCOA BUTTER—$790, Canada; $60, Cuba; $132, Peru; $5, Salvador.

COPPER SULPHATE—2,247 lbs., $326, Argentina; 27,929 lbs., $4,087, Uruguay; 84,000 lbs., $11,391, Brazil; 950 lbs., $97, Venezuela.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$45, Costa Rica; 6,871 lbs., $544, Chile; 660 lbs., $93, Peru; $51, Ecuador; $111, Peru.

DEXTRINE—14,000 lbs., $460, Norway.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$4,600, Russia in Europe; $1,393, Argentina; $2,482, Chile; $360, Australia; $315, England; $6, Bermuda; $150, Mexico; $55, Colombia; $31, British West Indies; $619, Philippine Islands.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$36, Chile; $3,765, Uruguay; $36, British East Indies; $3,136, Russia in Asia.

EPSOM SALTS—323 lbs., $12, Costa Rica; 500 lbs., $23, Guatemala; 396 lbs., $19, Nicaragua; 6,510 lbs., $393, Argentina; 211 lbs., $9, Brazil; 2,675 lbs., $127, Chile; 2,200 lbs., $77, Uruguay; 40,300 lbs., $2,209, Brazil; 150 lbs., $8, Ecuador; 1,181 lbs., $59, Peru; 141 lbs., $6, British West Indies.

ETHER—$450, British India; $90, British East Indies; $59, British South Africa; $10, Argentina; $19, Ecuador; $2, Peru; $46, Ecuador; $412, Peru $157, Cuba; $233, Hongkong; $456, Philippine Islands.

ETHER SULPHURIC—$14,Ecuador; $54, Peru.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$50, Costa Rica; $9, Panama; $36, Salvador; $44, Mexico; $1,359, Argentina; $196, British India; $49, England; $67, Cuba; $20, Dutch West Indies; $324, San Domingo; $17, Brazil; $65, Venezuela; $119, Australia; $20, Panama; $12, Cuba; $23, Colombia; $615, Australia; $126, Bermuda; $55, Salvador; $125, Mexico; $189, Jamaica; $10, Cuba; $242, Peru; $247, Venezuela; $3, British West Indies; $646, Cuba; $42, San Domingo.

FORMALDEHYDE—900 lbs., $126, British South Africa; 55 lbs., $10, Peru; 730 lbs., $73, China; 6,600 lbs., $859, Dutch East Indies; 110 lbs., $22, Peru.

GLUCOSE—7,332 lbs., $164, Brazil; 51,100 lbs., $1,120, Cuba; 2,068 lbs., $53, Hongkong.

GLYCERIN—253 lbs., $113, British East Indies; 200 lbs., $110, Guatemala; 3,376 lbs., $1,531, Chile; 661 lbs., $429, Peru; $57, Brazil; $40, Peru; $52, Venezuela; 41 lbs., $50, Mexico; 360 lbs., $233, Ecuador; 425 lbs., $259, Peru; 65 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 21 lbs., $17, Nicaragua; 545 lbs., $289, Chile; 1,763 lbs., $950, Peru; 818 lbs., $416, China; 510 lbs., $270, Hongkong; 550 lbs., $549, Philippine Islands.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—$5, Costa Rica; $24, Peru; $1,904, England.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$8, Costa Rica; $105, Peru; $9, British India; $375, Australia; $110, Ecuador; $113, Peru; $9, Colombia; $133, Peru; $2,490, Cuba; $28, San Domingo; $172, Peru; $25, Straits Settlements; $162, Philippine Islands.

LEAD ACETATE—$19, Peru; $19, Peru; $34, Cuba; $17, Peru.

LEAD ARSENATE—$35, Australia; $1,900, Australia; $7,626, Norway; $10, Bermuda.

LIME ACETATE—126,750 lbs., $851, England.

LIME CHLORATE—45 lbs., $23, Cuba; 9,975 lbs., $4,838, Brazil.

LIME SUPERPHOSPHATE—$1,434, Argentina.

MENTHOL—$4, Costa Rica; $50, Uruguay.

OPIUM—$12, British India; $258 Argentina; $73, Peru; $15, Colombia; $365, Peru.

PERFUMERY—$424, Gilbraltar; $14, Costa Rica; $688, Cuba; $450, Ecuador; $24, British India; $564, British East Indies; $7,620, Australia; $4,869, British South Africa; $39, British East Africa; $525, France; $120, Italy; $177, Spain; $57,348, England; $30, British West Indies; $282, Cuba; $31, Dutch West Indies; $59, San Domingo; $1,742, Argentina; $1,059, Brazil; $134, Venezuela; 1,697, Australia; $7,397, New Zealand; $3,453, British South Africa; $22, Nicaragua; $123, Salvador; $3,191, Argentina; $30, Bolivia; $1,773, Chile; $135, Colombia; $143, Ecuador; $292, Peru; $134, Uruguay; $826, Dutch East Indies; $1,194, Japan; $621, Russia in Asia; $11,356, Australia; $164, England; $140, Bermuda; $3,828, Panama; $133, Mexico; $257, Jamaica; $218, Colombia; $703, Ecuador; $4,997, Peru; $429, Venezuela; $82, British India; $277, British East Indies.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$6,048, Norway; $62, Costa Rica; $143, Chile; $1,333, British India; $584, British East Indies; $552, Australia; $368, British South Africa; $3,582, Argentina; $70, Bolivia; $2,479, Chile; $140, Ecuador; $613, Peru; $564, Uruguay; $148, Dutch East Indies; $24, Japan; $102, Australia; $6.759, England; $41, Panama; $28, Jamaica; $20, Venezuela; $161, Egypt; $9, Costa Rica; $16, Nicaragua; $570, Jamaica; $211, Cuba; $222, Ecuador; $24, Straits Settlements; $240, Hongkong; $17, Philippine Islands.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—9,290 lbs., $3,870, Argentina; 420 lbs., $207, Peru.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—2,460 lbs., $1,900, Russia in Europe; 4,256 lbs., $2,751, Argentina; 224 lbs., $130, Peru; 17,580 lbs., $10,474, Brazil; 18 lbs., $10, Peru; 10,000 lbs., $6,720, Hongkong.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—21,392 lbs., $12,812, Panama.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—110 lbs., $92, Chile.

QUICKSILVER—156 lbs., $152, Netherlands; 75 lbs., $105, Costa Rica.

QUININE—$82, Costa Rica; $620, Australia; $136, Peru.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$33, Cuba; $843, Australia, $96, Chile; $5, Ecuador; $17, Venezuela; $12, Peru; $2, Venezuela; $50, Cuba; $30, San Domingo; $48, Hongkong; $11, Philippine Islands.

SALTPETRE—18,436 lbs., $4,703, Argentina; 200 lbs., $56, Venezuela.

SALOL—800 lbs., $8,600, Russia in Europe.

SODA ASH—677,320 lbs., $23,706, Norway; 3,406 lbs., $128, Dutch East Indies; 36,952 lbs., $957, Brazil; 606 lbs., $22, Peru; 6,490 lbs., $190, Venezuela; 19,180 lbs., $612, Argentina; 1,165 lbs., $41, Peru; 880 lbs., $283, Dutch East Indies; 44,800 lbs., $1,195, Denmark; 80,490 bls., $2,414, Norway; 11,283 lbs., $349, Brazil; 1,122,680 lbs., $38,622, Norway; 1,935 lbs., $60, Colombia; 1,276 lbs., $82, Philippine Islands.

SODA, CAUSTIC—45,129 lbs., $1,354, Cuba; 112,159 lbs., $6,662, Dutch East Indies; 98,807 lbs., $4,681, Australia; 100 lbs., $7, Nicaragua; 293,742 lbs., $15,983, Argentina; 9,450 lbs., $480, Colombia; 27,000 lbs., $1,485, Uruguay; 99,534 lbs., $5,423, Dutch East Indies; 124,875 lbs., $6,555, Japan; 1,400 lbs., $68, Australia; 160,855 lbs., $3,228, France; 300 lbs., $12, Bermuda; 14,575 lbs., $529, Mexico; 28,720 lbs., $1,770, Ecuador; 6,750 lbs., $330, Peru; 3,014 lbs., $185, Venezuela; 675 lbs., $37, Nicaragua; 63,389 lbs., $3,123, Cuba; 5,500 lbs, $288, Colombia; 800 lbs., $448, Philippine Islands.

SODA, SAL—4,105 lbs., $62, Bermuda; 22,500 lbs., $505, Panama; 750 lbs., $8, Jamaica; 250 lbs., $5; Ecuador; 828 lbs., $11, Peru; 628 lbs., $10, Jamaica; 60 lbs., $1, British West Indies; 2,000 lbs., $27, Bermuda.

SODIUM ACETATE—22,459 lbs., $3,360, Australia.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,760 lbs., $56, Costa Rica; 400 lbs., $8, Panama; 560 lbs., $12, Guatemala; 108 lbs., $6, Cuba; 14 lbs., $1, Bermuda; 605 lbs., $12, Jamaica; 140 lbs., $4, Colombia; 337 lbs., $8, Ecuador; 400 lbs., $9, Peru; 5,712 lbs., $201, Venezuela; 560 lbs., $12, Costa Rica; 12,200 lbs., $180, Cuba; 162 lbs., $5, Colombia.

SODIUM CYANIDE—5,000 lbs., $1,200, Costa Rica; 13,328 lbs., $2,912, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—1,100 lbs., $33, Sweden; 1,486 lbs., $42, Brazil; 3,419 lbs., $67, Dutch East Indies; 338 lbs., $17, Australia; 100 lbs., $3, Panama; 10,000 lbs., $241, Chile; 100 lbs., $2, Peru; 2,200 lbs., $133, Japan; 100 lbs., $4, Venezuela; 79 lbs., $2, Nicaragua; 1.277 lbs., $20, Nicaragua.

SODIUM NITRATE—50 lbs., $2, Bermuda.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—179,200 lbs., $19,512, Australia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—2 lbs., $8, Costa Rica; 28 lbs., $57, British South Africa; 22 lbs., $62, Peru; 500 lbs., $1,000, England.

SODIUM SALTS—$1,835, Norway; $158, Cuba; $574, British India; $12, Jamaica; $29, Colombia; $'09, Ecuador; $26, Peru; $18, Venezuela; $948, Brazil; $10, Venezuela; $5, Panama; $1,512, Chile; $236, Peru; $60, Uruguay; $8, Panama; $7, Colombia.

SODIUM SILICATE—28,134 lbs., $1,034, Venezuela; 20,040 lbs., $841, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHATE—660 lbs., $12, Peru; 2,200 lbs., $200, British India; 270 lbs., $4, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $14, Cuba; 295 lbs., $24, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—1,433 lbs., $50, Peru; 2,184 lbs., $87, Brazil; 5,750 lbs., $288, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHITE—3,263 lbs., $254, Venezuela.

SPONGES—1,683 lbs., $1,841, Argentina.

TRINITROTOLUOL—150,000 lbs., $150,000, France.

VANADIUM FERRO—11,775 lbs., $15,477, Japan.

ZINC OXIDE—48 lbs., $32, Panama; 1,400 lbs., $953, Chile; 150 lbs., $124, Colombia; 30 lbs., $24, Ecuador; 3,251 lbs., $2,099, Peru; 3 lbs., $5, Australia; 661 lbs., $130, Argentina; 300 lbs., $102, Peru; 2,500 lbs., $200, Panama; 2,697 lbs., $332, Venezuela; 738 lbs., $140, Costa Rica; 5,000 lbs., $307, Cuba.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 24 to July 31, inclusive

ACID—
32 bbls. tartaric, Irving Nat. Bank, Naples.
11 drums cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Manchester.

ALCOHOL—
26 cs., United Fruit Co., Cristobal.

ALMOND MEAL—
10 cs., Ungerer & Co., London.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
30 csks., C. de P. Field & Co., Bristol.

AMMONIUM—
30 csks. muriate, C. de P. Field & Co., Bristol.
10 csks. carbonate, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
540 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.
14 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.

ARSENIC—
125 drs. red powdered, Niagara Electro Chem. Co., Rotterdam.
14 csks., Perth Amboy Chem. Works, Rotterdam.

BALSAMS—
4 bgs. copaiba, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

BARK—
46 bs. medicinal, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
2 bs. medicinal, Sincox, Inc., Para.
29 bs., medicinal, H. R. Lathrop & Co., Havre.

BEANS—
13 cs. vanilla, J. A. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
36 cs. vanilla, P. Tremeri & Co., Vera Cruz.
8 cs. vanilla, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz.
50 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.

BERRIES—
50 cs. juniper, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
400 cs. Stallman & Co., London.

CAPSICUM—
225 bs., Old & Wallace, London.

CARDAMOMS—
14 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.

CASEINE—
172 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bordeaux.
10 cs., Park & White Co., Ceara.

COLOCYNTH—
4 bs., Norwich Pharmaceutical Co., Liverpool.

COPRA—
15 bgs., Yglesias Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.
650 bgs., G. Prezie Mfg. Co., Ciudad Bolivar.
820 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Padang.
435 bgs., Marden Orth & Hastings, Sourabaya.
2,437 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Banjoewanga.

COPPER OXIDE—
5 cs., B. F. Drakenfield, Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
45 cs., F. Santeramo & Co., Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
1,476 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Curacao.
400 bgs., R. Desvernene, Curacao.
1,741 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Curacao.
441 bgs., American Bank Americas, Curacao.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
4 pkgs. indigo, W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Colombia.
196 kegs iodine, S. E. Watjen & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.
40 kegs iodine, Waetjen, Toel & Co., Antofogasta.

ESSENCES—
100 ¼ cs. lemon, Banca Com'l Italiana, Palermo.
1 cs. G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
1 cs. orange, 3 cs. lemon, Chas. Morningstar & Co., Messina.
87 drs. citronella, R. Hilliers Sons & Co., Macassar.
7 csks., Davies, Turner & Co., Messina.
1 cs., George Lueders & Co., Messina.
1 cs. orris, Ungerer & Co., London.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
10 drs., Guaranty Trust Co., Cheribon.
7 drs., Guaranty Trust Co., Batavia.
2,000 cs. cocoanut, Guaranty Trust Co., Sourabaya.
5 cs. 1 dr., G. Lueders & Co., Liverpool.

FLOWERS—
12 cs. saffron, W. Benkert & Co., Vera Cruz.

GUMS—
5 sacks, chicle, L. Deschampe, Vera Cruz.
40 sacks chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Laguna.
1,695 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche.
4 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, Liverpool.
1 bg. arabic, Thurston & Braidich, Liverpool.
4 bgs., Arabol Mfg. Co., Liverpool.
2 bgs., Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., Liverpool.
46 cs. benzoin, Dodge & Olcott Co., Padang.
37 bxs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
50 bbls. aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Curacao.
21 bs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
33 bgs. chicle, American Trading Co., Tampico.

GLYCERIN—
88 drs., Chas. Tennant Sons & Co., Vera Cruz.
16 csks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
7 csks., Marx & Rawolle, Rotterdam.
80 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Rotterdam.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—
81 csks., Mississippi Pearl Button Co., London.

IRON OXIDE—
11 csks., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.

JOBS' TEARS—
75 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.

LEAVES—
64 bs. sumac, Doti-F. Nice & Fils, Palermo.
45 bs. medicinal, Roger. Schultz Co., Marseilles.
8 bs. medicinal, Arthcr Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
392 bs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
60 bs. senna, Centaur Co., Liverpool.

LEECHES—
4 cs. bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LICORICE—
27 bs. root, P. H. Petry & Co., Messina.
25 cs. root, Reynolds & Childs, Marseilles.

LIME—
46 cs. citrate, Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Co., Central America.

LYCOPODIUM—
10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.

LOGWOOD—
165 bgs. chips, Bernard Mender & Son, Belize.
625 tons, American Dyewood Co., Aux Cayes.
290 bgs. 234 bgs. chips, Hellenic Chem. & Color Co., Kingston.
337 tons, Porcelli Vicini & Co., San Domingo City.
1 lot, Guaranty Trust Co., Kingston.
150 tons, H. Mann & Co., Port De Paix.
220 tons, H. Mann & Co., Cape Hayti.

MANGROVE BARK—
333 bs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize.
268 bs., British Consul, Kingston.
7,700 bs., Smith & Schipper, Capetown.
135 bgs., Haley Hammond & Co., Kingston.
1,893 bgs., British Consul, Kingston.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
18 cs. drugs, J. G. Wallan, Havre.
24 csks. drugs, Henri Bowes, Havre.
9 cs., drugs, Burch & Phelps, Bordeaux.
6 cs. drugs, Lewis Trenofer & Cia, Bordeaux.
15 cs. drugs, Frank Hall, Bordeaux.
3 bs. drugs, Allaire, Woodward & Co., London.

MERCURY—
33 flasks, Kissell, Kennikutt & Co., Vera Cruz.
15 flasks, Ledoux & Co., Vera Cruz.

MYROBALANS—
7,992 bgs., British Consul, Calcutta.

NAPHTHALENE—
48 csks. flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.
75 csks. flake, Hatch Bros., Liverpool.
114 csks. flake, White Tar Co., Liverpool.
183 csks. flake, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Liverpool.

NICKEL SULPHATE—
6 kegs, 71 csks. Fuerst Bros. & Co., Swansea.

OILS—
17 cs. linaloe, W. Benkert & Co., Vera Cruz.
10 cs. linaloe, Chas. Huisking, Vera Cruz.
25 csks. colza, Mack-Miller Candle Co., Havre.
295 bbls. codliver, Swan & Finch, St. John's, N. F.
2,000 cs. cocoa, Guaranty Trust Co., Sourabaya.
500 cs. cocoa, British Consul, Sourabaya.
46 cs. cocoa, Chas. F. Smith & Co., Sourabaya.
100 bbls. creosote, R. F. Downing & Co, Manchester.
300 bbls. creosote, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester.
20 cs. petit grain, Goldman Sachs & Co., Buenos Ayres.
175 cs. peanut, Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam.
36 cs. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam.
20 csks. colza, Cathedral Candle Co., Havre.
1 drum vegetable, W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Barrios.

OPIUM—
1 cs., J. D. Diaz & Diaz, Progresso.

ORANGE WATER—
4 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
14 cs., J. Manheim, Marseilles.

PERFUMERY—
3 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux.
2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.

Importations—*Cont'd*

2 cs., J. M. Dibans, Bordeaux.
20 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux.
5 cs. 8 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.
22 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
28 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
9 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
60 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Bordeaux.
12 cs., F. Henjes, Copenhagen.
66 cs., A Bourjois & Co., Havre.
13 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
5 cs., synthetic, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
11 cs., Elsen & Brewer, Havre.
9 cs., Alfred H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
15,461 pcs., N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.

QUININE—
25 cs., Balfour Williamson & Co., Batavia.
3 cs., United Fruit Co., Rotterdam.

ROOT—
67 sacks canagria, Norwich Chemical Co., Vera Cruz.
70 sacks canagria, Muller, Schall & Co., Vera Cruz.
3 cs. ipecac, Gontard & Co., Panama.
15 bs. sarsaparilla, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.
60 bs. zacatan, R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.
30 bgs. squills, C. Parrivecchi & Co., Palermo.
29 bs. medicinal, A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
1 ble. medicinal, R. A. Baird, Barbados.
46 bs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., South Pacific.
34 bs. sarsaparilla, Graham Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
44 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
15 bs. sarsaparilla, Joaquin Mendez & Co., Tampico.

ROSE WATER—
4 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
22 csks., J. Manheim, Marseilles.

SALTS—
10 cs. kresschen salts, E. Lassene Inc., Manchester.

SALTPETER—
3,000 bgs., Du Pont de Nemours Co., Calcutta.

SANDALWOOD—
113 baskets wood, 909 baskets roots, G. Amsinck & Co., Macassar.

SEED—
200 bgs. castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Puerto Colombia.
34,230 bgs. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Ayres.
33,405 bgs. linseed, Midland Linseed Products Co., Buenos Ayres.
49,700 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.

SILVER NITRATE—
1 cs., Elizabethtown Smelting Co., Havana.

SOAP—
61 bs. castile, Park & Tilford, Seville.
500 cs. castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona.

SODIUM—
16 drs., Seligman & Co., Liverpool.
20 csks. prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

SPICES—
399 cs. chillies, Brown Bros. & Co., Naples.
200 bs. cinnamon, Frost & Condill, Colombo.
300 bs. cassia, John Kissock & Co., Padang.
149 cs. 544 bs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Padang.
344 bs. cassia, G. Amsinck & Co., Padang.
194 bs. 726 bs. cassia, Muller Schall & Co., Padang.
290 cs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Son & Co., Padang.
127 bgs. 48 cs. mace, Old & Wallace, Padang.
173 bgs. 141 cs. nutmegs, 268 cs. mace, Old & Wallace, Macassar.
90 cs. mace, Handels, Vereeniging, Macassar.
567 cs. nutmegs, Nederl Indische Bank, Macassar.
97 bs. cloves, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Sourabaya.
74 bgs. 59 bgs. green ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
27 bgs. green ginger, Jas. B. Maxfield, Kingston.
12 bgs. green ginger, Meyer Co., Kingston.
15 bgs. ginger, N. Y. & West India Trad'g. Co., Kingston.

SPONGES—
11 bs., Shaw & Ennis, Nassau.
40 bs., J. Costas, Nassau.
157 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
1 ble., P. H. Alexis, Port au Prince.
47 bs., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.
72 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Liverpool.

SULPHUR—
25 csks. Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., Manchester.

SUMAC—
700 bgs. ground, Nafra Co., Palermo.
1,050 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo.

TALC—
16 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

TAR—
200 bbls., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Marseilles.

TARTAR—
107 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
187 bgs. 131 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
16 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
60 csks., White Tar Co., Manchester.
375 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Buenos Ayres.
241 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
161 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

VANADIUM—
800 sacks, American Vanadium Co., Callao.

WAX—
6 cs. bees, Young & Glenn, Vera Cruz.
105 sks. carnauba, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Rio de Janeiro.
7 csks. carnauba, S. R. Scott, Rio de Janeiro.
200 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
pool.
66 bgs. carnauba, Winter Son & Co., Ceara.
63 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Ceara.
27 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Maranham.
71 sacks bees, J. H. Rossbach & Co., South Pacific.
48 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
100 cs. animal, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Vigo.
2 bbls. bees, Neuss Hesslein & Co., Jamaica.
6 bbls. bees, H. Becker & Co., Aquim.
1 cs. bees, A. Behrens & Co., Gonaives.
14 bgs. bees, A. Behrens & Co., Port de Paix.
31 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Santiago de Cuba.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Bauer Chemical Company, Inc., Manhattan; capital, $100,000; chemists, druggists, etc.; T. E. Hodgkin, 869 President street; C. S. Keyes, 240 Gates avenue; W. H. Wilson, 68 Ralph street, Brooklyn.

The Industrial Research Company, Cleveland, O.; capital, $30,000; chemicals; H. E. Elliott, Frank A. Fahrenwald, Earl Beighles, R. J. Buckley, Richard Inglis.

Monmouth Manufacturing Company, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $250,000; representative, Robert Baker, 149 Broadway, New York.

Tri-State Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $10,000; representative, Robert Baker, 149 Broadway, New York.

Terminal Pharmacy Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, $1,600; George W. Leitch, A. Wolf, John Steinmeyer, Jr.

The Locators, Inc., New York; capital, no par value, begin with $500; chemicals, products, formulas, processes, patents, realty; B. L. Earliner, J. B. Wentworth, F. J. Byrne, 165 Broadway.

Stollwerck Cocoa Company, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $150,000; cocoa, cocoa butter, chocolates; representative, J. W. Collopy, Jr., 2 Rector street, New York.

Western Alcoholic Company, Delaware; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture and distill alcohol and spirits of all kinds; James S. Alcorn, Fred H. Parker, E. L. Mohn, all of New York.

Oliver Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, N. J.; capital, $10,000; to deal in chemicals; Alexander Balint, Frank M. Hala, John Seaman, Jr., Perth Amboy.

The Shepherd Chemical Company, Norwood, O.; capital, $10,000; Lee Shepherd, J. E. Shepherd, Paul Scudder, P. P. Boli, H. C. Blum.

The Warren Laboratories Company, Marietta, O.; capital; $25,000; J. D. Cober, J. M. Starling, S. A. Thorniley, R. R. Warren, Ward R. Hyde.

The Holland Ashland Laboratories, Portland, Me.; capital, $10,000; all common, nothing paid in; to carry on business of chemists; druggists, dry-salters, oil and color men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, chemical, medicinal, industrial and other preparations and articles, etc.; Albert F. Jones, president; T. L. Croteau, treasurer; James E. Manter, clerk; George S. Soule.

The Ru-Mo-Lax Co., Owensboro, Ky., with a capital of $30,000, has filed articles of incorporation for the purpose of manufacturing remedies, proprietary medicines, etc. Two of the company's products will be as follows: "Ru-Mo-Lax,' for rheumatism, and "Mor-Ma-Lax," for indigestion. The incorporators are W. M. Rawls, of Evansville, Ind.; Wilbur K. Miller and Frank C. Malin, of Owensboro.

The General Specialties Co., Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of certain cleaning compounds, has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $50,000. The incorporators are D. A. Keller, G. L. Weller, J. T. Beard and J. L. S. Cook.

The Celery Syrup Co., Lexington, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. The incorporators are J. W. Richardson, A. C. Chinn, J. Henry Reid and W. T. Thompson.

I. Sekine and Company, Inc., New York; capital, $200,000; brushes, combs, brush material, animal hair, dyestuffs; A. Kaplan, E. M. Noon, I. Sekine, Freeport, L. I.

Capital Increases

Imperial Color Works, Inc., Queensbury, N. Y.; $200,000 to

MENOMINEE, MICH.—The Michigan Electrochemical Company has been organized by Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich., capital to manufacture alkali and chlorine chemicals. A new plant will be erected for this purpose at Menominee. The concern is capitalized at $150,000. The officers are: President, Edward Daniell, general manager of the Menominee & Marinette Light & Traction Company; vice-president, R. F. Goodman, Marinette; secretary, A. R. White, Marinette; treasurer, C. W. Gram, Menominee.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The first building to be erected for the Chemical Pigment plant at St. Helena Station will be a one-story factory measuring 100 by 300 feet. E. J. Baton & Co. of Philadelphia, are the builders. The total cost of the plant will be over $300,000.

DALLAS, ORE.—Mark Z. Donnel has leased the building, corner Second and Washington streets, and will make extensive improvements before moving his drug store which has been located in one block for 21 years.

CHILEAN EXCHANGE AND THE NITRATE SITUATION

For the 11 months ended May 31 the production of Chilean saltpeter was 67 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of the preceding nitrate year. In this fact lies one of the chief explanations of the improvement in the value of the Chilean paper peso and also in the purchasing power of the country.

No one knows what the effect of peace is going to be on the nitrate industry, and it would seem reasonable that when the use of explosives ceases there will be immediate stoppage in orders for nitrate. The farmers are on the battle field, and although they might be returned to their homes in time to use nitrate (nitrate being used in the months of March, April, and May for fertilizer), on the other hand peace may be declared later than April and the nitrate industry would receive a very serious blow, as the use of the material for explosives would cease and there would be no agricultural demand for that particular year. Peace in November or December would mean the immediate placing of orders for nitrate for fertilizer, and the market might not be seriously affected except temporarily.

One of the surprising features of the nitrate industry, at least to a casual observer, has been that, in spite of the great demand and the high prices obtained abroad, the price of nitrate in Chile has not risen much above the normal figure of previous years. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that when the sudden stoppage of shipments occurred and many men were thrown out of employment in the nitrate fields, thereby making it impossible for them to buy the agricultural products of the South, the Government advanced large sums of money to the producers solely for the purpose of keeping their plants running. They, of course, piled up an enormous supply, which, coupled with a general resumption of work, meant that there was always more nitrate available than ships to carry it. The difference between the price received for nitrate in Chile and that paid by purchasers in foreign countries has been absorbed in ocean freight rates.

Exchange was down when there were no ships to transport the nitrate. Cargo space is a little more plentiful now, and vast quantities of saltpeter are being sold. Gold is coming in, and, being abundant, it becomes cheap; or, to put it another way, one buys dollars with fewer pesos than when gold was dear.—*Commerce Reports.*

CRUDE PEPPER AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1—The Department of Agriculture has been requested to define its views with relation to the application of the Federal Food and Drugs Act to importations of crude pepper. Careful consideration has been given to representations made at a hearing accorded importers and distributors on March 2, 1916, and to information obtained by the Department from other sources.

It is represented that crude peppers are ordinarily sold in the markets of the world on the basis of recognized commercial grades and that all peppers contain light berries in varying quantities.

The conclusion has been reached that the Department will not, hereafter, unless and until notice to the contrary be given, recommend the detention of crude pepper, offered for entry, on account of the presence therein of light berries in the amounts in which they are customarily present in crude pepper of recognized commercial grades.

On the other hand, the Department will continue to recommend to customs officials that importations of crude pepper be detained if, upon examination, they are found to contain pepper shells or other adulterants, or to be wormy or otherwise to consist in whole or in part of a filthy decomposed or putrid substance, or in any wise to be injurious to health.

Ground peppers will be regarded as adulterated and misbranded, if upon examination they are found not to comply with the standards in Circular 19, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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ELIZABETH, N. J., A CHEMICAL CENTER

Elizabeth, New Jersey, is forging to the front in the manufacture of chemicals. The varieties of the manufactures cover a considerable proportion of the chemical field. A full list of the chemical manufacturers and their products follows:

Grasselli Chemical Company, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company (acetic, muriatic, nitric,- sulphuric and other commercial acids; alum, aqua ammonia, acetate of lead, nitrate of lead, hyposulphite of soda, sulphide of soda, chloride of zinc and other commercial chemicals).

Hygienic Chemical Company (acid phosphate of calcium for self-rising flour and baking powder).

Midvale Chemical Works (acetanilid, aniline, benzine soaps for dyers).

Bowker Chemical Company (sulphuric acid, soda compounds).

Barrett Mfg. Company, Bayway Chemical Company (benzol, carbolic acid, crude; creosote, disinfectants, shingle oil, coal tar products, toluol).

CHEMICAL STATISTICS NEED REVISION DECLARES DR. BERNHARD C. HESSE

Work of the Special Committee of the American Chemical Society Should Have the Support of Everybody, He Declares

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, chairman of the special committee of the American Chemical Society, which was appointed to revise statistics of chemical manufacture in the United States, with comparative figures from abroad, has written an interesting paper in which he discusses the subject and urges co-operation from all branches of the chemical industry.

Dr. Hesse points out that the present plan is for the committee to begin its preliminary list November 1 of this year, complete in November 15, publish the provisional list in the trade and technical journals of the industry; begin its final draft February 14, 1917, close the final recommendations February 28, 1917, and present its recommendations to the proper authorities in Washington before March 15, 1917. This will leave three and a half months for Washington to make its decision and arrange for the gathering of the added information, if any, decided on with the beginning of the fiscal year 1917-18. He states that delay or failure in getting suggestions to the local sections will hamper the special committee and that points of view cannot be considered unless communicated. He lays emphasis on the fact that everybody's co-operation is not only necessary but most cordially invited; if the list is not the best and most useful in the world today those interested must strive to make it so.

Dr. Hesse's paper reads, in part, as follows:

"Inspection of the lists of European countries for the past twenty years so far as they relate to chemicals and allied materials, shows that these lists have been very greatly expanded and indeed much more so than our own.

"In general, each European country seems to arrange its list with a view of telling its own people the most about other peoples and of telling other peoples as little about their respective affairs as is convenient, particularly in those items which are capable of high diversification. For example, the German list divides 120,000 short tons or $54,250,000 (equals 21.5c. per lb.) of coal tar dyes into four items only; photographic chemicals totaling 3,080 short tons or $2,000,000 (equals 32.5c. per lb.)are lumped into one item and 1,320 short tons or $5,300,000 (equals $2.00 per lb.) synthetic pharmaceuticals also take up but one item. These six items total 124,400 short tons or $61,550,000 and average $495 per ton (equals 24.7c. per lb.) and cover fully 1,800 different articles of manufacture, only a few of them closely related; 123 short tons of various alkaloids and their salts of a total value of $1,750,000 or $14,220 per ton (equals $7.11 per lb.) make up one export item.

Switzerland More Diversified

"On the other hand, Switzerland, in its lists, is more diversified as to its imports from Germany than Germany is in its list of exports to Switzerland; in fact, Switzerland seems to enter and reports trade-marked or proprietary synthetics and the like as such; our own lists do this in isolated cases only.

"German statistics for the calendar year are published within the first five weeks of the succeeding year; our own reports are two or three months later.

"On its face it seems plausible that if we are now to diversify our domestic chemical industry rapidly and with the fewest false steps and commercial or industrial calamities, we should be advised in some authoritative manner as to the nature of our domestic market as it is now and may develop to be in the future. If under these conditions we do not properly develop our markets and our domestic manufacture we at least cannot reasonably raise the defense that we did not do better because we had no way of determining what our country's needs were, and therefore could not intelligently plan our independence from foreign supply sources. It seems to me that there can be no debate on the general proposition that the more we know about our market requirements the more likely are we to build up a domestic industry. We can rest assured that the number of different chemical materials and products that this country will use and continue to use will be not at all diminished in the future, but, quite on the contrary, will be greatly and very likely rapidly increased.

Urges Immediate Action

"The longer we put off such diversification of our lists the harder the task of future diversification will become; it will certainly not become any easier. Such a request for added information has nothing in common with asking for a subsidy or a bonus or added tariff protection; it is simply a request to be better informed as to the requirements of the public so that we may more intelligently work toward our nation's industrial independence of foreign supply-sources; in so helping us the public will be helping itself.

"In presenting to the proper authorities a request for added information we must make as reasonably sure as possible that whatever is presented is not half-baked, but is as mature as circumstances and conditions will permit, that it meets with and embodies the views of the great majority of those likely to be affected by this information, and that there is a reasonable stability to the list; such request should be in as definite final for mas possible.

"Clearly, the constructing of such a request is by no means whatever the duty of any one man or of any small group of men; it is a duty in which every person in the country engaged in the making, selling and distributing of articles of this class shares; in fact it is everybody's business."

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL EARNINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company was held last week, after which the following announcement was made by Julius Kessler, chairman of the board:

"The net earnings over and above all fixed charges for the six months ended July 1 last, were $1,478,967, against net earnings for the corresponding six months of 1915 of $478,699, or an increase of more than $1,000,000. On July 1 last, the undivided surplus of the company amounted to $7,626,700. The $1,478,967 net earnings do not include certain large revenue of some subsidiary companies, whose earnings cannot be accurately ascertained until the end of the fiscal year. Including the earnings of those subsidiaries we have no hesitancy in stating that the net earnings of our company for the six months ended July 1, 1916, were well over $2,000,000.

"During the six months ended July 1 the company did not have the benefit of the earnings of its two Baltimore plants, one of which was not put into operation until June and the other will not reach its full production capacity until about October, nor do the specified earnings include the income of the three additional tank steamers built for the company, one of which was delivered in April, the other in May, and the last will not be completed until October.

"The total output of the company's alcohol plants has heretofore been devoted to domestic purposes exclusively and only about one-third of that output has been sold to domestic powder manufacturers. Out of its present increased capacity the company will, during the current six months, make substantial export shipments. The alcohol output of the company during the current six months will be about 40 per cent greater than it was during the past six months. Alcohol is only one of many of the products of the company."

SIX MONTHS' TUNGSTEN PRODUCTION

The tungsten production of the United States during the first six months of 1916 exceeded the production of this or any other country in any previous twelve months. Prices were even more phenomenal than production and reached more than ten times their ordinary level. The output was equivalent to about 3,290 short tons of concentrates carrying 60 per cent WO_3, valued at $9,113,000, according to an estimate made by Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Statistics are valuable only so far as their accuracy is known, and this estimate is believed to be correct within 10 per cent and to be under rather than over the true figures.